

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 270.—VOL. X.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1840.

[PRICE 6D.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

BASTENNE AND GAUJAC BITUMEN COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be held at their office, 28, Moorgate-street, Bank, on Tuesday, the 10th of November next, for the purpose of electing a new director in the room of Mr. Robert Brine—declaring forfeited all shares on which the second call of 10s. per share has not been paid—and considering the best measures for carrying on the affairs of the company. The shareholders are earnestly requested to attend.

By order of the board.

ROBERT FOULERTON, Secretary.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, the 12th day of November next, in pursuance of the by-law passed at the special general meeting of the 6th of February, 1828. The chair will be taken at two o'clock precisely.

Winchester-house, London, Oct. 26.

GEORGE THOMAS, Sec.

WHEAL WALLIS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above mine will be held at this office, on Thursday, the 29th of October next, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the disposal of those shares on which the last call has not been paid.

By order of the directors,

15, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, Oct. 26.

HENRY CARR, Sec.

CALLS.

TAFF VALE RAILWAY.—CALL OF FIVE POUNDS PER SHARE.—The directors of the Taff Vale Railway Company, acting under the provisions of the act of incorporation, hereby give notice, that the proprietors of shares are required to pay, on or before the 9th day of November next, to any one of the undermentioned bankers, the sum of FIVE POUNDS on each of their respective shares:

London and Westminster Bank, London.

Montgomery and Glamorgan Bank, Cardiff.

Messrs. Baillie, Ames, and Co., Bristol.

Messrs. Wilkins and Co., Merthyr.

By order of the board of directors,

Railway Office, Cardiff, Oct. 18.

JOSEPH BALLS, Secretary.

TREGOLAN MINING COMPANY.—The directors of the Tregolian Mining Company hereby give notice, that, in pursuance of the authority vested in them by the unanimous resolution of a Special General Meeting of shareholders in this company, held on the 14th day of October instant, they hereby CALL for a further instalment of FIVE SHILLINGS per share, in respect of the capital of the company, the same to be paid at the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, on or before Saturday, the 14th day of November next.

By order of the board,

5, St. Mildred's-court, October 21.

S. BUXTON, Secretary.

WHEAL RICHMOND MINE.—In the parish of Wendron. Superior 30-inch steam-engine, with boiler, and lifting pump, chains, capstan and shears, rope, and other excellent mining materials.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday, the 11th of November, 1840, at WHEAL RICHMOND MINE, in the parish of Wendron, Cornwall, all the SUPERIOR MATERIALS of the said mine, comprising a superior 30-inch steam-engine, with boiler, &c., made by the Hayle Company, under the immediate inspection of Captain N. Vivian, has been but little used, and is in excellent condition; rods, plates, buckets, capstan, shears, stays, and rope, horse whim, shaft tackle, whale rope, chain, &c., windbores, door pieces, working barrels, lifts of 7, 9, 9, and 10-inch pumps, scale beam and weights, 48-inch smith's bellows, smith's tools, anvil, rod plates, iron bars, kibbles, ladders, barrows, carpenter's tools, timber settings, and erections of carpenters and blacksmith's ships, coaming-housings, and various other articles.

Sale to commence precisely at eleven o'clock. The materials, which are well worth attention, being nearly new, may be viewed any day before the sale on applying to Captain Pascoe, on the mine, and for further particulars, apply to D. H. Halsall, auctioneer, 1, St. Albans-street, Devonport.

Active Life Assurance Office, Devonport, Oct. 21.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRON MASTERS, AND MANUFACTURERS, &c., &c.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE SALE, inquire of Mr. Wm. Betts, Leicester, the following ENGINES, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS—One eight-horse high-pressure steam engine, with horizontal cylinder, in very excellent condition, only done nine months work. One ten horse engine, now at work, and will be sold, if required, either separate or together, a very excellent machine for making railway keys, and with circular saws attached, as well as an excellent lathe. Likewise a three-horse portable facilitating engine, in good working order, lately manufactured by Nathan Gouff, of Manchester, to be sold either with or without her pumps, which she is now driving. Also cranes of all descriptions, one equal to ten tons; likewise cranes and pile engines; also ten excellent 6-inch pumps. Also 700 tons of excellent iron rails, from 34 to 46 lbs. per yard—the chair rails will weigh about 34 lbs.—the T rails are in good condition, weighing 46 lbs. per yard, and in quantity 300 tons, and the remainder of the above quantity, chair rails, &c., as described above. Likewise 300 earth waggon, of the best make, and in good repair, equal to carry 24 yards.

The whole of the above materials, &c., are in convenient situations for either water or railway conveyance to any part of the kingdom.

Leicester, October 1.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS.—A young gentleman who has completed his articles, and who can make himself useful either in the field or office, is desirous of an engagement as an assistant with a civil engineer, but being anxious to obtain (immediate) active employ, and more practical experience in his profession, a moderate salary will only be required the first year. Address (post-paid) to "A. B.", Mr. Odam's chemist, Bishop Street, Herts.

RICHARDSON and BRAITHWAITE'S TINNING PATENT.—To Engineers, Architects, Iron and Tin-plate Manufacturers, Founders, Coppermiths, &c.—The patent for this important discovery in tinning metals is now completed. Its superiority consists in the tin supporting a much greater heat than by the old method, its capability of resisting acids, and also of its being many times more durable. It may be applied to iron railings, ornaments, tanks of any form, and to all description of hollow ware, without the present expense of turning, and in many cases will cause iron to be substituted for copper and brass.

Specimens to be seen at Mr. G. M. Braithwaite's office, White Lion-court, Cornhill; and at Mr. Batchelder's cork-stuffing office, 10, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn. Licences granted by Messrs. Richardson and Braithwaite.

SAFETY ROTATION RAILWAY.—MR. RANGELEY, having obtained PATENTS for his new invention, is now prepared to grant LICENSES to companies to use the same. Mr. R. begs to state, that the principle of his railway combines economy with perfect safety in travelling, by stationary engines, at thirty or more miles per hour. Models and drawings may be seen at the patentee's office, No. 17, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London.

ANDREW SMITH'S PATENT WIRE ROPE.—WILLIAM FOX and CO. having obtained the exclusive right for MANUFACTURING

the above ROPE, beg to inform the public that SPECIMENS may be seen at their office, No. 76, Old Broad-street, London, and at the undermentioned places:—

Fox, Hawkins, and Hickling, Birmingham.

Robertson and Co., 12, George Piazza, Liverpool.

Matthias Dunn, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

James Bothway, Plymouth.

Thomas Monney and Son, Dublin.

James Kibble and Co., Turner's court, Glasgow.

James Gunn, Leith.

NEW METALLIC ROPE.—NEWALL'S PATENT.—These ropes have been found, by experience, to possess very great advantages over every other kind of rope or chain for mines and railways. They are STRONGER, LIGHTER, CHEAPER, and MORE DURABLE. Arrangements are being made for adequately supplying the demand. Persons requiring such ropes are requested to make application to the patentees, R. S. Newall and Co.

London, August 24.

ENGINEERING EDUCATION.—An elaborate and valuable article on this subject, by Colonel Jackson, appears in the "SURVEYOR, ENGINEER, and ARCHITECT'S JOURNAL" for October (price One Shilling).

This Number also contains a steel-plate engraving of the Quadrant of the New Royal Exchange, W. Pitt, Esq., F.R.S., architect, with a critical article—a plate of Greek Temples—on the Nelson Monument—Reviews, and valuable miscellaneous information.

London, published by Grattan and Gilbert, 21, Paternoster-row.

THAMES TUNNEL.—Open to the public every day (except

Sundays) from Nine to the morning still-dark. Admittance One Shilling each.

The Tunnel is eleven hundred and forty feet in length, brilliantly lighted with gas, and the surface is on the Surrey side of the river, close to Euston-street Church.

The Tunnel is now extended to within the limits of the company's wharf at Wapping.

By order,

Company's Office, Wapping-bridge, Wapping, October, 1840.

J. CHARLIER,

Clerk to the Company.

TAFF-VALE RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that this RAILWAY is NOW OPEN to Navigation-House, within nine miles of Merthyr. The times of departure of the trains are as follows:—

Morning. Afternoon.
From Cardiff to Navigation-House 8 3
From Navigation-House to Cardiff 9 4

Conveyances will be at the Navigation-House for the conveyance of passengers to Merthyr upon the arrival of each Train.

By order of the board of directors,

Railway office, Cardiff, Oct. 9.

JOSEPH BALL.

PHILANTHROPIC LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, AND ENDOWMENT SOCIETY, 42, WEST STRAND.

Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each.

In addition to the ordinary business of Life Assurance within the reach of those who have hitherto been deprived of its advantages, by assuring as low as £10, and taking the premiums in monthly or even weekly payments, the operative classes will be able to provide for the expenses contingent upon the uncertainty of life, and gain habits of independence and industry, the benefit of which will be felt by the community at large.

The society also propose to grant deferred annuities of £5 and upwards, commencing at any age named by the parties, on payment of weekly sums, thus giving the working man the advantage of a benefit society with the security afforded him by a large subscribed capital.

The society also propose to endow present or future born children on receiving a sum down, or by annual, half-yearly, quarterly, monthly, or weekly payments.

Three-fourths of the profits will be divided amongst the assured, which will be either added to the policy, or be applied to the reduction of the premiums, at the option of the assured.

FOR INSURING £10 BY WEEKLY, MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, HALF-YEARLY, OR YEARLY PAYMENTS.

Age.	Week.	Month.	Quarter.	Half-year.	Year.
20	£ 0 1	£ 0 42	£ 1 1	£ 2 2	£ 4 4
30	£ 0 14	£ 0 45	£ 1 4	£ 2 8	£ 5 4
40	£ 0 14	£ 0 46	£ 1 8	£ 3 4	£ 6 8
50	£ 0 2	£ 0 49	£ 2 24	£ 4 7	£ 9 2
60	£ 0 3	£ 1 1	£ 3 8	£ 6 6	£ 12 0

When the yearly premium exceeds the weekly payments, the difference will be charged at entry, and the first week of each succeeding year, thus:—

Age 25, Premium 4s. rd.

Id. per week is 4s. 4d.; extra 4d. 4s. 8d.

Deferred annuities may be assured to commence at any age.

Immediate annuities are granted upon equitable terms.

Persons wishing to be appointed agents for this society will send their applications to the office, addressed to the manager.

THOMAS PATON, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN INSURANCE ON FARMING STOCK.

THE FARMERS' AND GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, LOAN, AND ANNUITY INSTITUTION.

(Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

Capital £100,000, in 50,000 shares of £10 each—Deposit, £1 per share.

OFFICES—No. 25, NORFOLK-STREET, STRAND.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

(Those marked * are members of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.)

The following have consented to act as Honorary Directors for the respective counties attached to their names:—

The Duke of Rutland, a trustee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England—Leicestershire.

The Earl of Strafford, a governor of the Royal Agricultural Society of England—Hampshire.

The Earl of Coventry—Worcestershire.

The Earl Duxbury, vice-president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England—Gloucestershire.

Lord Rayleigh, a governor of the Royal Agricultural Society of England—Essex.

The Hon. C. G. Noel, M.P., a governor of the Royal Agricultural Society of England—Rutlandshire.

The Hon. H. Pitcairn, M.P.—Northamptonshire.

The Hon. Henry St. John—Wiltshire.

* Sir T. B. Lettice, Bart.—Somersetshire West.

* Sir R. Sloman, Bart.—Isle of Wight.

* Sir T. Baring, Bart., a governor of the Royal Agricultural Society of England—Dorsetshire.

* Sir J. B. Mill, Bart.—Hants.

* Sir R. Jarvis, Bart.—South Hants.

* Sir John Mordaunt, Bart., M.P.—Warwickshire.

* Sir Thomas Mansell—Gwynsey.

W. L. Bruges, Esq., M.P., a governor of the Royal Agricultural Society of England—Wiltshire North.

William Miles, Esq., M.P., a governor and member of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England—Somersetshire East.

Quinton Dick, Esq., M.P.—Knox.

Col. Le Conteau, a member of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England—Jersey.

J. J. Parquharson, Esq., a governor of the Royal Agricultural Society of England—Dorsetshire.

J. J. Horlock, Esq.—Gloucestershire West.

F. Pym, Esq., a governor and member of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England—Bedfordshire.

* T. B. Hele Philipp, Esq.—South Wiltshire.

Lieut.-Col. North, president of the Banbury Agricultural Association, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. Algernon Peyton—Isle of Ely.

The Rev. E. H. G. Williams, a governor of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and president of the Llandaff Agricultural Society—Carmarthenshire.

Mr. CARNE read an interesting paper on some singular metalliferous deposits in the mining district near St. Ives, called by the miners "cabobs." The peculiarity of this singular deposit arises not from its composition, which much resembles that of an ordinary lode, but from the unusual circumstances in which it has appeared. Mr. Carne described very minutely the nature and appearance of cabobs, at the St. Ives Chancery and Hallowell Hill Mine, and stated that cabobs had also been found at Head Marbury and Head Speed. While a cabob bears no resemblance to a lode, except in its composition, it appears to have many points of similitude to a floor, the chief distinction being, that a floor inclines very little from a horizontal position, whilst the cabob is almost as vertical as many of the regular lodes; and cabobs never alternates with the country, as floors usually do. With regard to the formation of these singular deposits, Mr. Carne appeared to incline to the opinion that they were formed by precipitation, effected perhaps by electricity.—The thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Carne, and also to the other gentlemen who read papers.

Mr. PIDDELL read a paper from the Rev. Canon Rogers, giving the names to some specimens taken from the recent land slip between Axmouth and Lyme Regis, on the south coast of Devon. The Canon referred to the opinions of Dr. Buckland and the Rev. W. Coneybear as those which he concurred in, and merely mentioned them briefly in noticing the specimens now presented to the society. With the geological specimens, the Rev. Canon also presented a series of lithographed illustrations of the locality as it appeared subsequent to the land slip.

Mr. HERWOOD read a paper from J. C. Bellamy, Esq., curator of the Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society of Plymouth, which was accompanied by an excellent series of fossils from the slate rocks forming the shores of Plymouth Sound and of Torbay, as well as of the limestone masses which occur irregularly disposed among them. These remains consist for the most part of turbinoids, encrinites, spirifers, products, and various corallines and other undescribed organic remains. It would be impossible to give an accurate notion of the writer's views without printing the whole of this paper, which, unless given with figures of the specimens presented, would be exceedingly uninteresting to the general reader, although of the highest value to the scientific geologist.

SULPHUR OF IRELAND AND CORNWALL.—Mr. HERWOOD said he had time to draw up a paper; but he had copious notes on the sulphur ore of Ireland. The subject of sulphur ore occupies, at present, much attention, in consequence of the dispute with the Neapolitan Government having rendered the supply from that country very precarious. On account of that, the moulds of Cornwall, and sulphur ore of Ireland, which have hitherto been utterly worthless and thrown away, are now become objects of commercial value. The sulphur ores of Ireland are principally found in the Vale of Ovoca, in the county of Wicklow. The veins from which they have been procured, run something like the Cornish lodes, a little to the south of west, and varies in breadth from one to four or five fathoms; but it differs from the Cornish lodes in this remarkable particular, that its dip coincides exactly with the assimilation of the slate which it traverses. The substance of this vein, too, in a great part of its course, is implanted in a very similar manner, and opens in thin plates as large and as thin as the roofing-slates of this country. This vein is worked for two or three miles in length, through the mines of Connors, Crookstone, Tigray, Hollymurtagh, and Hollygahan, from all of which sulphur ores are procured in large quantities. Copper pyrites is associated with the sulphur ores in all of them, but not in every place in the same manner. At Connors it is regularly diffused through the whole substance of the vein, and from the percolation of water, is so abundantly decomposed, that the copper solution destroys the engine-pump in a very short time. There are on the table specimens of this precipitate, of very large size, for which we are indebted to the liberality of Mr. Cornish, of London, one of the chief proprietors, and a native of this county. At Crookstone, which is worked by Messrs. Williams, of Scovell, the main lode is almost entirely composed of sulphur ores, whilst those of copper form minute veins and strings, which strike off from the lode on either side, but chiefly on the north, and these consist almost wholly of very rich copper ore. At Hollymurtagh, the ore is neither separated, as at Crookstone, nor generally diffused as at Connors, but is disposed in irregular masses throughout the body of the sulphur lode, from which, with no great difficulty, it is separated by picking. This lode no where comes to the surface, as a crust of kilns has interposed over it. The wages of the mine labourer averages from 6s. to 7s. a week. These ores are raised eleven Irish or fourteen English miles from the place of shipment, and the expense of carriage is 6s. 6d. a ton. Labourers on tailwork get 6s. a ton for breaking it, and the price obtained by the miners is 2s. per ton, delivered on the quay at Wicklow, the difference of course being due, the expenses of engines, agencies, and so on, and any surplus profit to the adventurers. The Cornish moulds, I understand, seldom realises more than 20s. a ton, and I am informed that considerable quantities have been shipped as low as 1s. This may probably be in consequence of a difference in the structure and character of the ores, the Irish ores being produced in large lumps and masses, and from the nature of the ore they contain sufficient combustible matter for their own burning, the large size facilitating the passage of air through the heaps when in the furnace; whilst the Cornish, on the other hand, from a peculiar crystalline structure, easily and generally breaks into small pieces, thus in the furnace forming a dense mass which does not permit the passage of air through it, and therefore requiring fuel for its combustion, or a mixture with the Irish ores which would answer the same purpose. I have also learnt from those who are conversant with the subject, that our Cornish ores decarbonate in the furnace, and are, therefore, considered in that respect somewhat objectionable. The Irish ores from Connors have been analysed, and found to yield sulphur 37s per cent, iron 2s, zinc 1s, lead 1s, copper 6s, the rest being wasted in the experiment. At the time of my visit in May last, Connors yielded from 300 to 300 tons of sulphur ore a month. Crookstone and Tigray 600 to 700 tons, Hollymurtagh (at that time) was raising 1200, but that was rather beyond the average, Hollygahan 180 to 200—in short, about 2500 tons a month from the Vale of Ovoca. The greater part, if not the whole of this, is raised from the shallower parts of the mass, which were not thought worth working when the mines were prosecuted for copper ore only, and which have derived their principal solely from the national differences to which I have already adverted. They are mostly above the adit, and indeed large heaps of them at the surface, which, in years past, have been thrown away as utterly worthless, are now exported and made valuable. By a kind of hubrisism, the proprietors of these Irish mines were engaged in attempting to procure a prohibitory law on Neapolitan sulphur at the very moment the nation was almost engaged in war with the sole object of endeavouring to prevent that commodity.

Mr. HERWOOD also gave the meeting an account of his recent visit to New Brunswick—the particulars of which will appear in the forthcoming Number of the *Mining Review*.

Mr. ENVS read a paper containing some observations on the beach and shingle near Petersfield, in Sussex, in which, from an examination of the recent beach deposited since the construction of the Martello towers on the Sussex coast, he draws the conclusion regarding the period required for the deposit of the wave-like ridges of shingle, sand, and other marine deposits. These he ascribes to an epoch of about 1500 to 2000 years ago, thus placing their origin at about the period when the marshes in the neighbourhood were drained by the Romans.

Cancro Rouman then proposed a vote of thanks to the president, in the course of which he congratulated the meeting on having elected Sir Charles Lemon, and alluded to the tendency that such a selection would have in keeping up a good feeling between the different philosophical institutions of the country. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Carne, and acknowledged by the hon. baronet, the meeting separated.

After the dinner (which took place at Pearce's Hotel, Sir CHARLES LEMON presiding, supported by many of the gentlemen who attended the morning meeting) Mr. HARRIS, M.P., said—He rose to discharge a very agreeable duty. If they had had doubts that morning who should succeed that great man who had been removed from them, those doubts had been banished by the success of his hon. friend in the situation which he had that day filled. He congratulated the country on the selection that had been made, for they were in quest of a man of science, of one in communication with scientific societies, of high attainments, and of a certain station and position in life, and he thought that they had found a man possessing all these qualifications.

When they came to consider whom he (Sir Charles Lemon) was to succeed—that man whom he might shortly describe as adoring the century in which he lived, and throwing a lustre upon the path of literature and science—he had undertaken what might well be considered a difficult task. The hon. gentleman went on to observe that he had touched upon this subject with mingled feelings—feelings of pleasure at the election of his hon. friend, but of pain for the loss that they had all sustained through the death of Mr. Davies Gilbert, to whose memory he paid a well-merited and affectionate tribute, after which he spoke in terms of strong commendation of the Geological Society, considering, with one of the greatest men of the day, that geology was a most efficient auxiliary and handmaid of religion. He believed that it furnished the most cogent evidence of design in an all-wise and all-powerful Creator, and he felt that if there was one institution more than another that had demands upon the Church—aye, upon the British public—it was this society. Feeling that they could best promote this institution, and perpetuate its prosperity, by having his friend in the chair, he asked them to sanction the proceedings of this day by drinking his health in a bumper, and with acclamation.

Sir CHARLES LEMON said—I thank you very sincerely for the kindness with which you have received the toast proposed by my excellent friend here, and still more, I thank him for the kind manner in which he has proposed it. If there is anything appalling, it is accepting the chair which has been filled by a gentleman who has been as far my superior; but, at the same time, as you have been so kind as to accept of my services, I offer them with the

most complete and heartfelt sincerity. Gentlemen, you are here paying us a personal compliment—will you allow me to take advantage of this opportunity to detail you on a matter that is, to a certain degree, personal to myself—that is to say, in which I myself have a very strong personal feeling? Certain circumstances have come to my knowledge which give me to understand that the objects which I have in view with respect to the Mining School are not fully understood. I would take this opportunity of stating the object which I have in view as few words as possible, and the means by which I hope to attain it. This is, in fact, a critical moment for the Mining School, if it is not thoroughly understood by those to whom the alternative is given—either to accept or reject it. I am very much afraid there is some mistake which I ought to have prevented, the consequence of which may be really injurious to the country at large. I am not by any means going to give you a narrative of that transaction, but I only wish to state to you, that the reason why I have not been more explicit, or entered into detail of a greater extent than I have done in this business, has been because I was exceedingly unwilling to letter that body to whom will be committed the guidance of that school, should it exist, in their future proceedings. My anxious desire was to leave it in the hands of those who contributed to the funds the complete distribution of those funds in the way which they think most applicable, and most suitable to their own purposes. That is the reason that I have not come forward, though I have studied the subject. I confess I have given a good deal of attention to this subject, and I am ready, if that body should be found, to lay before them the whole mass of information that I have got from foreign countries, and also of what has been done in some parts of our own country. So much for what has been said with regard to the objection of not having laid before the country more ample details of what I intended to do. There has also been another objection urged, I have heard from certain quarters that an objection has been made to the word "college." I am quite willing to strike that out, and adopt the word "school." Perhaps that is more proper, because it points to a class inferior—junior in age, and perhaps inferior in education to what might be understood by the word "college." Then, as far as I have been able to make out from conversations with agents and captains of mines, I understand it has been their practice to send their children to commercial schools, either at Helston, Plymouth, or further off, for an education upon general commercial principles, bearing, perhaps, only indirectly upon our special pursuit, which is mining. It is precisely my object to make that kind of education obtainable close to our own doors—that is to say by an establishment at Truro. Let the same thing be done, but done in a better way here in the county, as near as possible towards the centre of a mining population, taking St. Austell on the one hand, and Gwensan and all that district on the other. My object will be to establish at Truro a school, fitted as nearly as possible to the ages of those boys that are taken away from their parents and sent to a distance, where no less will be imposed upon the family by the withdrawal of their services, and during the period when, by the custom of the country, those boys are sent for education elsewhere. My object then is to establish at Truro a school of that description, directed to that class and to that kind of instruction, by which they will be taught infinitely better, because the subjects taught, and machinery by which they are taught, will have especial reference to mining. Now, what they are taught during the few years they may spend there, will be pretty much of the same character which has been exhibited before the country in the recent examination of those boys in Truro, whom I am proud to call my boys. They there exhibited, for the short time they have been under the tuition of superior masters—they have shown the possibility of acquiring a degree of knowledge sufficient to astonish those who taught them, and also those who took the trouble to inquire into the fruits of their labours. I may venture to say, also, that the effect of this examination is not limited to this county, but it has been taken up, and produced a very considerable sensation elsewhere. Well, then, the course I propose to follow is this:—It will be absolutely necessary that a bill should be brought into Parliament to legalise that small amount, which I propose to fix for a few years on the produce of our mines—and, at the same time, that will give me an opportunity of stating what should be the construction of that body into whose hands it should be given to administer the funds. I don't mean to say that I will confine it to the plan I have devised; but, at the same time, I think it necessary, as the question is asked me very often, how do you mean to work this? It is but fair to give some notion of what my own ideas are, leaving in the hands of those who shall be the constituted body, to adopt, modify, or reject those ideas. What I propose, then, is this: To introduce an Act of Parliament, which shall have first, a preamble, declaring in general terms, that it is an object of importance that there should be existing here means of scientific education with respect to mines in Cornwall. The next thing I propose is; that the Registrar of the Stannaries Court should be called upon to issue notices to certain mines contributing more than a certain amount to the fund which supports that court, to send in twenty names of those who, according to their opinion, should be the proper persons to govern the school. When those names are returned to the registrar, he should take out the twenty for whom there are the greatest number of votes, and those, together with the archdeacon of the diocese, should form the government of the school. There would be other details, and it would be convenient that they should appoint either a sub-committee or a standing council, for the organisation of the school in the first instance, and then, perhaps, as a council of advice for the professors, and over the conduct of the school altogether. I should propose then that all mines contributing, say 10s.—and I don't say that as the sum of money, but only expressing a sum of money, not any particular sum, and even that which I have named is in mere algebraical sign expressing a sum of money—that all mines, for every 10s. contributed to the maintenance of this school, should have the power of nominating one free student—that two small mines, contributing a similar sum, making together the sum of 10s., should also have the privilege of nominating one free student. But with the view of letting in those at a distance, not having the same power of nominating by these means, I should propose that the governor—or that there should be some other means by which the sons of engineers, or persons connected with surveying, &c., should be admitted to this college by paying the difference, whatever it may be, to equal advantages which those nominated by the mines are entitled to receive, with reference to the sums paid by them. I don't know that there is any particular thing further that I need trouble you with. I only have to say that I conceive that the act should endure for twelve years. At the expiration of that time, the whole of this matter will devolve upon the county, and they may pursue it or not as they think proper. The hon. baronet concluded, amidst much cheering, by proposing the health of the vice-presidents.—Mr. BATTEN (the mayor of Penzance) returned thanks.

The PRESIDENT then proposed the secretary, the treasurer, and the other officers of the society.—Mr. Cawne, after remarking that, as treasurer, he would like to have a little more to do, said that the society had not in the last year kept pace with the progress of geology. Perhaps there might be some reason for this. In the first place, the principal attention of geologists was now absorbed in petrology, or the science of organic remains; and as our country was not full of these, that might furnish a reason why they had not made so much progress lately. There was another reason. It was with the Cornwall Geological Society as with the Royal Society. At the time of our establishment, years after this society was formed, it was the sole depository for our district, as the Royal Society, at its establishment, was for the kingdom. But by the establishment since of several other societies, some of them more active than the old one, those resources had been taken away from them. But, after all, the principal reason was to be found in their own want of industry. There was a good field, but with one exception—that of our curator—they might be said to have all declined into mere amateurs of the science. But, said Mr. Carne, under your auspices, Sir Charles, we may hope for a renovation.

The PRESIDENT, in proposing as a toast, Proprietary to the Polytechnic Society, warmly congratulated that society, as the promoters of those mechanical arts, whose progress had frequently assisted in the working of mines which must have been otherwise abandoned; thus showing that geology itself had suffered greatly from the improvements in mechanical science.—The toast was warmly drunk, and responded to by Mr. ENVS.

The Rev. CANON ROGERS rose and spoke in high terms of Sir Charles Lemon's plan for establishing a mining school, and proposed its success, which was drunk amidst loud cheering.—After several other toasts, the president, and a number of other gentlemen, withdrew.

After the dinner (which took place at Pearce's Hotel, Sir CHARLES LEMON presiding, supported by many of the gentlemen who attended the morning meeting) Mr. HARRIS, M.P., said—He rose to discharge a very agreeable duty. If they had had doubts that morning who should succeed that great man who had been removed from them, those doubts had been banished by the success of his hon. friend in the situation which he had that day filled. He congratulated the country on the selection that had been made, for they were in quest of a man of science, of one in communication with scientific societies, of high attainments, and of a certain station and position in life, and he thought that they had found a man possessing all these qualifications.

When they came to consider whom he (Sir Charles Lemon) was to succeed—that man whom he might shortly describe as adoring the century in which he lived, and throwing a lustre upon the path of literature and science—he had undertaken what might well be considered a difficult task. The hon. gentleman went on to observe that he had touched upon this subject with mingled feelings—feelings of pleasure at the election of his hon. friend, but of pain for the loss that they had all sustained through the death of Mr. Davies Gilbert, to whose memory he paid a well-merited and affectionate tribute, after which he spoke in terms of strong commendation of the Geological Society, considering, with one of the greatest men of the day, that geology was a most efficient auxiliary and handmaid of religion. He believed that it furnished the most cogent evidence of design in an all-wise and all-powerful Creator, and he felt that if there was one institution more than another that had demands upon the Church—aye, upon the British public—it was this society. Feeling that they could best promote this institution, and perpetuate its prosperity, by having his friend in the chair, he asked them to sanction the proceedings of this day by drinking his health in a bumper, and with acclamation.

Sir CHARLES LEMON said—I thank you very sincerely for the kindness with which you have received the toast proposed by my excellent friend here, and still more, I thank him for the kind manner in which he has proposed it. If there is anything appalling, it is accepting the chair which has been filled by a gentleman who has been as far my superior; but, at the same time, as you have been so kind as to accept of my services, I offer them with the

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

Oct. 19.—We beg leave to advise you as follows, relative to the underground appearances as presented in the various parts of the mine, which have been carefully brought under our examination. In point of importance the 100 fathom level is first to be noticed, in which the lode is about eighteen inches wide, and a good course of ore, worth 30s. per fathom. In the wits sinking under the 100 fathom level, the lode is about one foot wide, and worth 10s. per fathom. The lode in the ninety fathom level above, west of James's wits, is more than equally productive than when last reported, being about eighteen inches wide, and worth on an average for the last six feet in taking down, two tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the ninety fathom level, west of Dennis's wits, has during the last week proved exceeding productive, and is at present equally so, being two feet wide, and worth on an average 40s. per fathom. In the eighty fathom level west no lode has yet been met with, and it is not yet intended to cross-cut for its discovery, until the end is driven beyond the present very disturbed ground, and out of the influence of the great cross-course. The eighty fathom level east of the engine-shaft exhibits no improvement, the lode in the end being about twelve inches wide, and without ore. The lode in the wits, sinking below this level, is very considerably improved, being at present twenty inches wide, and worth 40s. per fathom. The steps also in the back of this level continue to produce abundant supplies of rich ore, from a lode on an average two feet wide, producing about three tons of good ore per fathom, worth 9s. per ton. In the sixty fathom level driving south on the lead and silver ore, the indications are not so encouraging as when last reported, the lode is at present only about two or three inches wide, much disordered, and without ore. In the western steps, in the back of this level, the lode still holds good, being worth 15s. per fathom. The eastern steps, in the back of this level, are pretty much the same as last reported, worth about 14s. per fathom. We have just commenced sinking Bray's shaft under the twenty fathom level, to facilitate the working of the eastern part of the mine, and which (we have good reason for believing so) will become permanently profitable, after it shall have been made to communicate with the deeper levels now being in under that direction. Our next sampling will be for about 220 tons of good ore, but we cannot say when (precisely) the samples from Cornwall will be able to come up to sample, it not having been as yet advised by them on this subject. Our next report, however, it is hoped, will satisfy you on this head.

F. PHILLIPS.

TRETOIL MINING COMPANY.

Oct. 19.—I beg to send you the report of Tretoil Mine, which is as follows:—The lode in the engine-shaft is about two feet wide, producing good ore, much improved in the last week. The lode in the thirty fathom west is about twenty inches wide, opening good tribute ground. The wits which has been sinking from the twenty fathom level to this level is held, and has laid open good tribute ground through all its depth. The lode in the thirty fathom east is about six inches wide, unproductive. The lode in the rise, in the back of this level, is about twenty inches wide, opening good tribute ground. The lode in the twenty fathom level, west of John's shaft, is unproductive. John's shaft is sunk five fathoms below this level; it is suspended at present because we have cut water, which we expect will drain as the thirty fathom level approaches it. The lode in the twenty fathom level, east of Williams's shaft, is about nine inches wide, opening tribute ground. In a new rise, in the back of this level, the lode is fifteen inches wide, opening very good tribute ground. The rise in the back, in the ten fathom level, west of John's shaft, is held; it has laid open good tribute ground the last six fathoms. In the ten fathom level, driving east of Williams's shaft, the lode is eight inches wide, opening tribute ground. In a new rise, in the back of this level, the lode is nine inches wide, opening tribute ground.

WEST WHRAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Oct. 19.—The fifty-seven cross-cut south is somewhat more favourable for driving. In the south adit shaft, sinking under the forty-two fathom level, the ground is rather harder. The forty-two east, on Wheal Jewel lode, is two feet wide; there is more muriatic and prism in this lode than last reported, worth 5s. per fathom. The forty-two west, on the same lode, is not taken down in the past week, but we are happy to say the ground is much more favourable. The thirty-west, on this lode, not taken down during the week, The steps in the back of that level are worth 10s. per fathom. The twenty-west, on the south adit, is worth 12s. per fathom. The Wheal Jewel lode, in the back of the twelve fathom level, is worth 5s. per fathom. The deep adit west, on the south adit, is worth 7s. per fathom. The tributaries are working manfully, and we hope they will do well for us and for themselves.

S. LEAN.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Oct. 19.—In the 135 fathom level the lode is one foot wide, at present poor. In the wits, sinking from the 123 fathom level, the lode is six inches in width, producing some ore. At the 115 fathom level the lode is two feet big, intersected with small branches of silver-lead ore. At the 108 end the lode is fifteen inches in width, producing good work. At the ninety-five end the lode is about eighteen inches wide, nine inches of which is rich work. At the sixty-five the lode is eighteen inches in width, but at present rather unproductive. At the forty-five they are still driving through ground intersected with slide courses. On tribute we have pitches working as follows: At the 128 fathom level, one pitch at 12s.; at the 115, five pitches—one at 12s., and four at 14s.; at the 105, one pitch at 14s.; at the 95, six pitches—one at 6s. ad., one at 7s., one at 12s., and three at 14s.; at the 85, three pitches—one at 9s., one at 12s., and one at 14s.; at the 75, three pitches—two at 13s., and one at 14s.; and at the 35, one pitch at 14s.—Total, 20 pitches. The tribute mentioned is from the lead only. The prospects, on the whole, in this department, are such as to remunerate the men for their labour. We expect to sample, on Wednesday or Thursday next, about fifty-five or fifty-six tons of silver-lead ore, of good quality.

TRERIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Oct. 17.—The underground department is promising throughout the concern. The tribute pitches continue to improve—in fact, we have two or three discoveries in the old pitches, which will enable us to keep up, if not exceed, the present sampling. The sixty fathom level west has been improving throughout the week, and, when I saw it yesterday, it might be valued at 18s. The shaft is also going down in a good grey lode, two and a half feet wide, composed of spar and rich yellow ore, worth from 12s. to 18s. per fathom. At Shanger, the lode, in sinking under the twenty fathom level, is two and a half feet wide, principally capel and muriatic. The lode in the twenty fathom level end is continuing to produce small quantities of ore.

W. SINCKOCK.

WHEAL LIMBRO MINING COMPANY.

Oct. 17.—In the eighty fathom level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is ten inches wide

during the sinking of the last six feet, and we have set another fathom at 23'; we have not cut into the lode, nor do we think it advisable to do so, until we are down to the level we shall have to sink in the lode for a foot.

J. STEPHENS. S. TAYLOR.

FOREIGN MINES.

[FALMOUTH, Oct. 19.—Her Majesty's packet "Penquin," Lieut. Luce, arrived during last night from Mexico. She left Vera Cruz August 24th, and Havanna September 4th. The "Penquin" brought on merchants' account from Mexico about \$190,000, and 200,000 more were expected to arrive down in the commencement of Septem. 1st.]

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

Aug. 12, Amatista.—The result of operations in this mine during the past month is, perhaps, better than in the previous month. The mine is supposed to be paying its memorias, and the work of buscones is rather increasing. However much we may desire to try the vein in unexplored parts we are obliged at present to content ourselves with a few herramientos, and the buscones using oil means to augment these last, being convinced, from experience, that the assay of the veins requires buscones, and very seldom obtains the width and capacity necessary to justify the employment of herramientos in the hacienda; at the same time I would, without hesitation, recommend the improvement, of the first opportunity, to commence two speculative works, one the continuation of the Sociedad level, and the other may be termed a continuation of the level of San Esteban. The experience of the last three years has shown in this mine an extent of old workings far beyond what was expected, or to have been expected, from the information obtained, then supposed to be worthy of credit, and of late we have found ourselves in two points bounded by old works, where we supposed we had an untried vein to work upon; one of these points is the ground above the contra-cielo of San Pedro, where we have found some large workings, and some of them in tolerable ore. The other point is near the press, but in the upper *esquena*, there being at this point a space between the upper and middle *esquena* of about fourteen varas. Is a labor, in which there are working three campos, to which we had given the name of San Nicolas, in the course of last week a communication was effected on the north-west side thereof, with old workings of some extent, but not yet fairly examined, from the bad air, that will not as yet permit the entrance of lights. As far as examined, the labores are free from ataque, and for some distance down from water. At the difficulties encountered by the old workings in carrying on these extensive works are quite apparent, it is good proof that they found in the vein indifference, if not ample compensation. There is untried ground yet remaining, the vein is not barren, and patient perseverance and prudent application of our means may be fairly expected, in some of the many points under trial, to be rewarded with success.

Cerro.—Believing it my duty to give as fair a statement as the nature of the case will admit of—the prospects of the mines—equally avoiding the two extremes of creating hopes that cannot be verified, or allowing partial fluctuations of the vein to influence general principles and measures, I will commence this communication by remarking that the produce of the mine during the past month has not come up to the expectations I had formed. I do not say this in a desponding spirit, the produce of the mine will speak for itself. I mean to say that I hoped for something still better, commencing on the south-east side of our present workings. We have to remark, as respects the fronte of Santa Victoria, that it is only suspended for the moment from necessity, and will be resumed as soon as possible. It is considered of importance to advance our workings to the south-east. Thus far the vein indicates improvement in that direction, and, what is no small consideration, the rock is generally softer on that side than on the north-west. The pose of Santa Victoria occupies the whole ground passed through by the fronte of the same name. This pose we are actually widening on both sides, and in good ore. On the south-east side of the same we have the two classes of ore (the hard and jabones), and on the north-west (that is, about one-half of the pose to the north-west) we have what appears to be the commencement of a clavo. In the hard ores. Since we found this spot of ore, some eight varas above, it has been constantly improving in going down, and at this moment highly encouraging in appearance as respects ley, quantity, and prospect of duration. The pose of San Pablo, working on the labores, has been during the past two weeks gradually improving, and has at this moment a promising aspect. We have here observed that the ore inclines to the south-east—that is, towards Santa Victoria. The pose of San Augustin is suspended, owing to the hardness of the rock and the abundance of water. It will serve as a reservoir for the water for the present. The examination of this part of the vein is deferred until we have attained a greater depth in San Pablo, in the hope that we shall find the rock more favourable at a greater depth, and, if so, a general speculative level to the north-west may be very desirable. I am aware of the importance of the cross-cut recommended to the altes and the baje; for we know as yet little of the vein. The cross-cut to the altes, already commenced, should be resumed as circumstances will permit. That to the baje, I think, should be delayed until our works have advanced more to the south-east, as I think the further the trial is made in that direction the better.

July 16.—Azatin.—In speaking of the general prospects of this mine, it must be confessed that the experience of the past week has somewhat damped our hopes in regard to the newly-opened labores in the vicinity of San Pedro; still it is too soon to decide that our expectations were unbased; for we certainly have some very good ore from more than one point, and the probability is, that before the close of the week we shall have more encouraging intelligence to give you. In passing, it may be allowed to complain a little of the peculiar inconstancy we have experienced in this mine, that makes us doubtful when to promise you good results therefrom. The mine, if never to Guanajuato, might be worked by buscones and destajos to good advantage. In its locality there is a want of industry, and, I may say, avuncious workmen, that must prevent the general adoption of this system. The only improvement we can advise you of in the past month is the work of buscones. It may be thought that I speak despondingly of the mine; that I am disappointed is certain, but still I believe the mine has given good cleav., and I also believe there are some yet remaining in the vein, but we cannot look for them (in the only efficient way), by marks of speculation, on untried parts of the vein, for want of means.

Cerro.—It will be perceived, by the weekly statements of produce, that the hopes held out as to the improving state of the mine have been, and still are, being realised, and up to this moment our prospects are here highly encouraging. It may be fairly expected that the produce of the mine will go on regularly increasing, as more ground is opened out to work. Our productive workings at this time are the following—the two divisions of the original pose of San Augustin; that on the north-west is still called San Augustin, and that on the south-east is called San Pablo. To the south-east of San Pablo is the pose of Santa Victoria, recently communicated with San Pablo, leaving a pillar between the two. Besides these the fronte of Santa Victoria may now well be classed as a productive lader, although worked yet as a destajo to advance ground as much as possible. In the pose of San Augustin we are working the hard ores of the upper division of the *esquena*. In Santa Victoria and San Pablo we are working ore that belong to the *esquena* of the jabones, but are harder, and much improved, in Ley. These ores are separated from the *esquena* of San Augustin by an intermediate of one and a half or two varas in width. In the fronte of Santa Victoria we are working the hard ore, and here the jabones are not separated by the barren space observed in the two poses of Santa Victoria and San Pablo. In preparation as the works are extended, the produce may fairly be expected to increase, and constancy of production is a measure insured, while the probabilities of falling on one of the rich deposits (clavos), having several going on at the same time, are increased. We have had ores in the last two weeks very superior to any we have hitherto seen in the mine, and feel justified in assuring you of what we deem an important fact—viz., that as the mine is deepening the ores are improving.

S. P. PARKMAN.

" MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Guadalope, August 11.—As I have not yet been able to visit the Negotiation of Bojanos, I can make no report on them—still it appears that the prospects are not unfavourable, for Mr. Gossell states, in a letter dated 20th of last month, the following circumstances:—"It occurs to me to mention that, as the San Clemente ore will be finished shortly, if they are not already smelted, we shall doubtless show a much better result in our accounts for August, because the value of the ore to be smelted will actually belong to this district, whereas, for a long time past, our smelting-house may be said to have been employed to no purpose—I hope we shall show a profit; and I believe that Mr. Hale and Mr. Spiegelberg are of this opinion. The Santa Fe mines alone would be much more sufficient to keep the smelting-house employed." On the 10th of last month a conducto was descended from Bojanos to Guadalope, with 200 mares. In one of my former letters I stated that I hoped the conducto would take to Guadalope about 12,000 mares, but this I said, presuming that there would be no necessity of sending the silver to that place before the end of the month—say a fortnight later time the conducto really departed. On adding the production of two weeks more to the 9200 mares, it is obvious that the remittance would not have fallen short of 12,000 mares, had it been made at the end of the middle of the month of July. About the mines of the Zanatecas district, I shall limit myself now to communicating to you that the prospects they are holding out at present are very encouraging. San Nicolas continues yielding rich ore, and is still improving, particularly the Frente de Buen Suceso, that was rather poor some time ago—San Clemente is likewise improving. The produce of silver at the haciendas of La Grana and Begona has been upwards of 8000 mares last week, and in the week before the value of the silver produced was 25,517 dols. 2 re. Though the production of silver will not continue at the height, still, notwithstanding, it will be sufficient not only to cover the costs of this district, but to leave even a considerable profit.

Aug. 10.—San Clemente.—With the Casco de San Fernando we have not yet reached good ore; the upper *esquena* alternates with sulphur of lead and zinc, and the content of these ore is from three to four and a half mares per monto. The vein in this place is wide, hard, and almost perpendicular. The construction, by which a cross-cutting is to be established between the levels of San Fernando and La Loma, continues driving on hard operations—on which ground the work proceeds but slowly, owing to several crevices that pass through. The branch (Cista), which was cut at nine varas depth, has the same direction as the lode, but the dip, towards the north, is much greater, so that, in order to examine it, we shall have to drive on San Fernando's cross-cut, towards the north; which will be commenced as soon as the said cross-cut reaches the niveau of San Fernando. The working of La Loma has improved last month, and from it more than fifty cargas of ore, worth reducing, were raised—the average ley of which may be from five and a half to six mares per monto. In the end going west the branch do not yet improve, nor does the sulphur of lead and zinc disappear, so that the content of this ore has not varied since three and a half mares during the month. The level east in San Francisco has been going on driving on the vein, which has proved now pretty good—some small, divided, and poor. We must soon reach the baje that injured the working so much in the levels going east in San Fernando and La Loma. In the level of San Francisco, going west, the vein is intersected by a crevice, filled with soft clay, causing a baje. We must communicate by plane to the niveau of the boundary of San Nicolas before we can proceed to examine this point, in order to meet with a continuation of the lode on the other side of the baje. A new communication between the veins of San Clemente and San José has been effected by a cross-cut going north, that met the level of San Francisco near the ventanilla of the general shaft; by this communication the ventilation of air has been re-established in the lower working of San Francisco—and at the same time the wages of some paces were saved, who before had to go a long way from those workings to the ventanilla. One of the cross-cuts in San German, in the niveau of La Loma—viz., that going north, was stopped, owing in a crevice having been met with that caused a great deal of water from the north-east, but its quantity beginning to diminish, I hope, within a few weeks, the working may be continued without further interruption. The quantity of ore raised "a la carga" was not so great last month, as I thought to have been, which must be attributed less to the powers of the workings than the rising of the workmen—a great number of whom were unwilling to go down the mine to work, because they insisted on having parties granted to them, which was denied. The quantity of ore raised in the month is 2000 cargas.

Aug. 10.—Herreras.—The working of Buen Suceso, which is descending most rapidly, has been rather damaged, towards the end of the month—several boxes of quartz having been lost in the wings, which destroyed the rich ore; it seems there is no hope of their improving whilst these losses

Remittances.—The next "Tompson" conducts will not leave here until the 1st of October, therefore by the next packet I shall advise the Court of the probable amount of my remittances by it.

Quicksilver.—The invoice of sixty boxes by the "Tompson" packet, and amounting to 4000 dls. 11d., is come in hand, as also the supply itself, which has been recently received from "Tompson," and has increased my stock in store to present date to 212 boxes, but a delivery is about to be made to the haciendas of about sixty boxes, equal to the supply by the "Saguen," received at "Tompson," and actually on the road from thence.

Statement showing the outlay and returns, in respect of the mine of Itavas, from the 1st of January to the week ending the 6th of August, inclusive, and the value of ore on hand:

Amount of realized surplus, as per amounts of 20th June... \$51,255 0 0
Outlay from 20th June to 6th August.... \$74,000 1 3
Returas during the same period..... 25,044 3 4 = 30,124 4 1

Excess of returns..... \$21,379 4 1

Value of ore at the hacienda of Barrera..... \$38,000 0 0
At the mine..... 6,300 0 0 = 44,300 0 0

Total surplus..... \$105,926 4 1

J. N. SHOOLBRED.

Report on the State of the Workings of the Mine of Rayos.

August 13.—La Purisima.—No variation has taken place in the favourable appearances of the end of Santa Margarita. The body of ore in the end of Santa Victoria has broken up into several narrow threads, running irregularly up and down, and across the working, with a perpendicular band of fair breadth, reaching from the centre to the lower part of the end. The roof advances on common ore, without any alteration being observed. Some ore is being extracted from a pit lately opened, which is to pass through the border on the inclination of the end. The pit of San Paulino is producing rather ordinary ore. In the cross-cut a very narrow thread of ore was cut through, which has now nearly disappeared.

Eighteen pair of turners are now employed in La Purisima, by day, and fifteen pair by night. The weekly produce of ore in the rough state has averaged 791 cargas, which, when picked, have yielded 407 cargas of ore, calculated to be worth \$4010, exclusive of reduction expenses.

San Cayetano.—The extraction from the pit of Jesus varies little; among the common classes bunches and threads of better quality are met with. The small bunches of rich ore in the end of Jesus are very inconsistent; the general produce continues good. The end of San Francisco has been communicated with the pit of San Pablo, and a pit has been commenced on ore (very similar to those of the end) in the border lying between the pits of San Francisco and San Pablo. The pit of La Luz is still producing a small quantity of ore, of middling quality.

Twenty pair of turners are employed in San Cayetano by day, and an equal number by night.

Los Reyes and Las Animas.—The produce of the pit of San Pablo having very considerably decreased, and at the same time the upper part of the lode being very fair, all work has been suspended in this part for the present. In the pit of Santa Rita a slight improvement in the quality of the ore has been observed, and as these extend to the south-east side of the pit the end has been commenced. The two uppermost ends of Animas advance without any variation being observed. In the lowest end (which is farther advanced to the south-east than the other two) the ore have failed, and the workings formerly employed in this end are now divided between a rafio and a pit opened at a short distance from the advanced part of the working.

Sixteen pair of turners have been employed by day, and thirteen pair by night. The weekly produce of ore in the rough state from San Cayetano, Los Reyes, and Las Animas, has averaged 1593 cargas, which, when picked, have yielded 290 cargas of ore, calculated to be worth \$1310, exclusive of reduction expenses.

No improvement has taken place in the end of San Juan Bautista. In San Ambrosio the body of ore which is now being followed up towards the head of the lode is better defined than hitherto, and has proved most productive during the last four weeks, the weekly average being eleven cargas of picked ore, calculated to be worth \$88, exclusive of reduction expenses.

San Miguel.—The workings further to the south-east are producing a very small quantity of ordinary ore. The extraction from the ends in the pits of Dios Padre, although inconsiderable, is of fair quality. The cross-cut of Espiritu Santo is now advancing in batches; the narrow bands of ore already cut through are yielding a small quantity of ore, of a rich class. The weekly produce of picked ore has averaged twenty cargas, calculated to be worth \$100, exclusive of reduction expenses. There have been four miles of ore on picket account with the buscones, amounting in all, to \$19,391 2, of which, one-half, 9755 8 belongs to the mine.

Ores sent to the haciendas of Barrera..... 2103 cargas

Ores on hand at the mine—picked..... 1213

unpicked..... 881—2003 "

G. R. GLENNOE.

BOLANOS MINING COMPANY.

Guadalupe, August 11.—As I have not yet been able to visit the Negotiation of Bojanos, I can make no report on them—still it appears that the prospects are not unfavourable, for Mr. Gossell states, in a letter dated 20th of last month, the following circumstances:—"It occurs to me to mention that, as the San Clemente ore will be finished shortly, if they are not already smelted, we shall doubtless show a much better result in our accounts for August, because the value of the ore to be smelted will actually belong to this district, whereas, for a long time past, our smelting-house may be said to have been employed to no purpose—I hope we shall show a profit; and I believe that Mr. Hale and Mr. Spiegelberg are of this opinion. The Santa Fe mines alone would be much more sufficient to keep the smelting-house employed."

On the 10th of last month a conducto was descended from Bojanos to Guadalupe, with 200 mares. In the Santa Fe mine, on the Santa Ysabel vein, without leaving the eastern wall, the ground is favourable for driving, but poor. In the lode above the vein, 220 varas north, the ground is favourable, the lode is of ore, 20 mares 1/2 vara wide, chiefly azogue ore—the air bad. In San Vicente shaft, situated below the 180 vara, the ground is more favourable; the lode is about two varas wide, and contains azogue ore. A fortnight since we commenced sinking a wing below the 180 vara level, where the lode is about two varas wide, with smelting ore and azogue ore. In five days eight men broke 120 bags of smelting, and 280 of ore per monto, and the second 40 mares. The azogue assayed 21 and 18 mares per monto. We shall commence another wing as soon as possible about twenty varas east of Nuevo wing, where there is azogue and smelting ore. In San Felipe level, east of Terrenos wing, the ground is hard, containing smelting and azogue ore; the lode is two varas wide. The destajeros are put to drive the San Felipe wing, where the ground is favourable. In San Miguel level, east of cross-cut, we are driving on the Japonico vein, the lode is about two varas wide, with favourable ground, but poor. In the levels east and west of San Felipe wing, seven varas below La Cruz level, there is some good azogue and smelting ore, the lode about two and a half varas wide, with azogue ore, and the ground favourable. In the San Miguel level, west of Terrenos, the lode is about two varas wide, with soft and poor ground. In the Esperanza, or 180 vara level, west of Guadalupe shaft, the water in one 2 varas 6 didas below the bottom of the level. In the thirty-vara wing below the San Felipe level, there is a little azogue ore. In the wing sinking below the above level, there is some azogue and smelting ore. San Francisco shaft, sloping from the surface, was commenced in the beginning of this month, and is going on favourably; we may expect for some time to clear it at the rate of three varas per week. The greater part of the barreteros are employed in different parts of the back of San Felipe level, but principally over the west of Terrenos wing, where the lode is from six to seven varas wide, and contains a great quantity of smelting and azogue ore.

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

Mineral del Monte, August 18.—In the Sangria, or eighty vara level, driving east of San Roque shaft, there is a large lode, with stones of azogue ore, but not of good quality. On the south part of the vein the ground is favourable. We have still gomas clearing at the old working above the eighty vara level, east of San Ramon shaft, and in places have discovered a little azogue ore, but on the whole, as far as we have seen, the bottoms are poor. In the Terreno level, clearing and assuring east of San Ramon shaft, we are got to what appears to be a wing in the bottom of the level, and old working in the back, but all full of attic, old timber, etc., and seeing a wing going down in the bottom of attic over this place, we have commenced clearing it up to make a communication, as we expect this place to be the principal working, and the best ore ground. In the Santiago level, west of Diagonal shaft, Dolores, there is a large vein, with azogue ore. In the steps, south of San Luis white (Dolores), there is a large lode, with smelting and azogue ore. In El Socorro, or 220 vara level, driving east of Torreón shaft, the ground is moderate, and contains azogue ore. In the above level driving west, the vein is large, with azogue ore, and the ground more favourable than for some time past; the driving of these levels has been hindered for some time by stoppages for repairs of the engine and pitwork. A fortnight since we commenced driving east of San Clemente wing, at a level 20 varas below the San Felipe level, where there is a hole about one and a half varas wide. The destajeros are put to drive the San Felipe wing, where the ground is favourable. In San Miguel level, east of cross-cut, we are driving on the Japonico vein, the lode is about two varas wide, with favourable ground, but poor. In the levels east and west of San Felipe wing, join in favourable ground, but poor. San Francisco shaft, sloping from the surface, is still in progress, and nothing has been done in either of these places for some time past; but now, in the last week the outer bank in Arroyo shaft and in La Loma wing thirteen didas. In the thirty-two varas level, driving north of La Loma wing, we have made a communication with the surroundings of forty varas level, east of Acosta shaft, where the destajeros have been employed shaping the west end of Acosta shaft, below the Guadalupe, where there is some azogue ore. In the Guadalupe, or forty varas level, driving west from Acosta, join in favourable ground, but poor. San Francisco shaft, sloping from the surface, is still in progress, and nothing has been done in either of these places for some time past; but now, in the last week the outer bank in Arroyo shaft and in La Loma wing thirteen didas. 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THE MINING JOURNAL,

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

sinking under the 100 fathoms upper level, and when this shaft is communicated to the adit, of which there remains about twenty-five fathoms to complete, we shall be able to increase the raising of ore both from the adit and the upper workings. We have also a fine lode and very good azogue ore in a vein sinking under the 100 fathoms over the adit, going up nearly against the wind, leaving about thirty fathoms on the Santa Ynez concern, and in September quarter I expect an equal amount, and when the works are further advanced, as above described, a greater amount of profit may be expected. Returning again to the Biscaina, I would observe that the driving of the new side adit has been, and still is, a great burthen to us. Reckoning the actual cost of the work, and taking into account the cost of labour and materials now incurred in the repair of the old adit, the saving which will be produced on finishing this work, will probably amount to from £150 to £200 per week. In about five months, on finishing a part of the work, we expect to avail ourselves of about half the above-mentioned saving, and the remainder in about twelve months, when the whole will probably be finished. I have nothing new to communicate respecting Acosta, the water still continues in the bottom workings of this mine—the rains, however, have abated a little; it has lately commenced sinking slowly. I mentioned in my last letter that on making an examination of the square thirty-inch cylinder steam-engine we found that the parts which are deficient can, by the help of our little foundry, be supplied here; we are, therefore, preparing to build up the mouth of the Acosta new shaft with masonry, as the first necessary step. We then intend to commence the building of the engine-house. In the mean time, the engine will be cleaned and fitted up, and two old boilers which we have here repaired, and I hope that in six or eight months we may be able to get the engine to work.

THE PATENT SAFETY FUSE, FOR BLASTING ROCKS IN MINES, QUARRIES, AND FOR SUBMARINE OPERATIONS.—This article affords the safest, cheapest, and most expeditious mode of effecting this very hazardous operation. From many testimonies to its usefulness with which the Manufacturers have been favoured from every part of the kingdom, they select the following letter, recently received from John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., &c., &c.

"I am very glad to hear that my recommendations have been of any service to you. They have been given from a thorough conviction of the great usefulness of the Safety Fuse, and I am quite willing that you should employ my name as evidence of this."

Manufactured and sold by the Patentees, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY CAMBorne, Cornwall.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

	METINGS.	
Wheat Walls Mining Company	Office, Manchester	Oct. 29
Bristol and Exeter Railway	Merchants' Hall, Bristol	29
Athens Insurance Company	Office, Blackfriars	29
Preston and Wyre Railway and Dock	Office, King William-street	30
North Midland Railway	Station, Derby	30
Thames Haven Dock and Railway	Moorgate street	30
East Tiverton Mining Company	Office, St. Mildred's-court	31
Grand Union Canal Company	29, Surrey street, Strand	2
Basingstoke Canal Navigation	Law-institution, Chancery lane	2
Hedgemoor Consolidated Mining Co.	Office, 4, Finsbury square	2
Westminster Fire Office	Office, King st., Covent garden	5
Bodmin & Gunnislake Bitumen Company	28, Moorgate street, Bank	10
Imperial Brazilian Mining Association	London Tavern	15
Imperial Continental Gas Association	White Hart-court, Lombard-st.	15
CALFS.	British Colonial Bank and Loan M.	Oct. 28
Maryport and Carlisle Railway	26, Moorgate-street, London.	2
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	As former calls.	2
Grand Collier Dock Company	Robarts, Curtis, and Co.	2
European Gas Company	Smith, Payne, and Smiths.	2
Sheffield & Manchester Railway	Ladbrooke, Kingsgate, and Co.	2
Taff Vale Railway	Smith, Payne, and Smith.	2
Tregolian Mining Company	As former calls.	2
Deal Pier Company	London & Westminster Bank	2
London and Blackwall Railway	Ladbrooke, Kingsgate, and Co.	2
British Waterproofing Company	London & Westminster Bank	2
Union Bank of London	Office, 248, Strand.	2
Bank, Moorgate-street.	Bank, Moorgate-street.	2

WEEKLY RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

Length of Line, 112 miles.]		
The gross amount for conveyance of passengers, parcels, carriages, horses, and mails, for the week ending the 17th day of October.	£13,441	18 2
For merchandise for the same time.	9,312	8 0
Gallons.....	354	8 0
Total.....	£21,615	0 0

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Length of Line opened, 75 miles.]		
Total Returns for the week ending 18th of October.	£2,659	0 0

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Length of Line, 78 miles.]		
Total receipts for passengers, parcels, &c., on this line for the week ending the 18th of October.	£2,828	14 2
NORTHERN AND EASTERN RAILWAY.		

Length of Line opened, 194 miles.]		
Total returns for the week ending 19th of October.	£448	18 6

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Length of Line opened (to Brentwood) 173 miles]		
Total receipts for passengers for the week ending 18th of October.	£673	14 11

LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY—SHOREHAM BRANCH.

Length of Line opened, 6 miles.]		
Total returns for the week ending 20th of October.	£191	2 2

LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY.

Length of Line, 3½ miles.]		
Total receipts for passengers for the week ending 20th of October.	£349	18 2

LONDON AND GREENWICH.		
(Length of Line 2½ miles.)	LONDON AND CROYDON.	(Length of Line 1½ miles.)
Week ending 20th Oct.	£916	18 1d.

Week ending 22d Oct.		
	£724	39 7d.

THE FUNDS.—SATURDAY MORNING.

ENGLISH FUNDS.		
Bank Stock, div. 7 per Cent.	160 14	
8 per Cent. Reduced.	90 4	
8 per Ct. Consols Annuities.	97 1 1/2	
8d per Cent. Reduced Annuities.	90 4	
FUNDS.		
Brazilian Bonds, 8 per Cent.	274	
Columbian Bonds, 82 1/2 per Cent.	274	
Dutch 3 per Cent.	493 3 2	
Portug. Bonds, New, 8 per Cent.	322	

SHARES.		
Brazilian Imperial Mining Co., 12	London and St. Western, 30 1/2	
Birmingham & Gloucester Railway, 20	South-Eastern and Dover, 81 2 1/2	
Bristol and Exeter, 23	Manchester and Leeds, 172 77	
Great Western, 70 4 2 73 28 Miles	Ditto New, 53 3	
Ditto New, 88 4 2 84 20 Miles	Ditto New, 38	
London & Brighton, 272 2 2 6 7	London and Westminster Bank, 222	
London and Croydon, 164	National of Ireland, 132	
London and Blackwall, 114 13	Union of Australia, 311	
London and Birmingham, 152 4 6	Ditto New, 2 2 4	
Brito Bonds, 1812, 1814	Union of London, 42	

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.		
LONDON, OCTOBER 25, 1840.		

Iron, Eng.	Bar iron, 0 6 to 1 2	Copper—Foreign... (per lb.)
Do. Curg. in Wales	7 15	1 1/2
Hoops	10 11	2 1/2
Sheets	10 12	2 1/2
Pig, No. 1	10 15	2 1/2
Do. Wals.	10 18	2 1/2
Tim. Plates—e. (box)	1 10 12	1 1/4
Do. do. do.	1 10 12	1 1/4
Sheet	1 10 12	1 1/4
Shod	1 10 12	1 1/4
Red	1 10 12	1 1/4
White (dry)	1 10 12	1 1/4
Do. (gd. in oil)	2 12 24	1 1/4
For delivery 0 6 to 25	3	1/2
English Sheets	3	1/2
Sheets	25 1/2	1 1/2
do. Quicksilv.	(per lb.)	2 1/2

REMARKS.—The Welsh iron market is somewhat relaxed in price, but Staffordshire continues firm. The copper market is steady.—The iron is little request again, and the prices have somewhat given way, from the French demand having closed. The foreign market is also flat, but with small stocks. Lead is quite stationary at present quoted.—Several firms of the quotations, with daily diminishing stock.—In other metals no alteration.

Having given an abstract of the letter of Mr. TREFFRY in a former Number, with a like notice of "Y. Z.'s" letter in reply, we now take up the continuation of "Y. Z.'s" remarks—the letter now before us having appeared in the Journal of the 22d of August. "Y. Z." after advertizing to the comparative view of the produce and standard of the past twenty years (which we noticed last week), proceeds to observe, that while in 1831 the standard fell to

991. 18s., under a Cornish produce of 12,000 tons of copper, by 1839 (notwithstanding all the import of foreign ores) the copper market had so extended itself, that with a Cornish produce of 12,500 tons (the largest ever known) the standard was 1091. 17s.—thus showing that an equal quantity of copper sold in 1839 at 10s. in the standard higher than in 1831. On this "Y. Z." reasons, that any charge of reduction in the standard, arising from the influx of foreign ores, is absurd—a standard of 10s. higher having been obtained for Cornish ores in the year, when a large quantity of foreign ores was imported over that of 1831, the proportion of foreign ores being then comparatively insignificant. A statement of the quantity of ores raised from 1801 to 1810, inclusive, gives the following results:—Average quantity of ores raised annually 67,532 tons, yielding 6059 tons of copper, and producing 606,378.—the average standard, which had ranged between 1691. 10s. and 1001. 3s., being 1291. 18. A similar statement is rendered of the results of the succeeding ten years, being from 1811 to 1820, inclusive, and from this we gather that the average quantity of ores raised was 78,560 tons, yielding 6702 tons of copper, the value of which ores was 573,505l., and the average standard being 1171. 17s.—the highest average for any one year being quoted at 1341. 15s., and the lowest at 981. 13s. By the tables thus embodied in the letter of "Y. Z." it appears that the produce of the copper mines of Cornwall during the last ten years, ending 1820, had increased 10 per cent. on the like period immediately preceding, while the standard averaged 111. less. And here "Y. Z." observes, that in the last ten years (ending, we presume, June, 1840) the rate of increase, instead of being 10 per cent., has been nearly threefold greater, while the decline in the standard has been less than one-fifth. With the view of meeting the question which might arise, as to the effect produced on the markets by the importation of foreign ores, "Y. Z." remarks that, as all the foreign ore imported is required to be exported in the shape of unwrought or cake copper, new markets have been found for its produce, without affecting the demand for Cornish ores—and thus he illustrates his argument. In eight years, being from 1818 to 1825, inclusive, the entire quantity of cake copper exported to France was only 2

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ON THE VENTILATION OF COAL MINES—SKETCH OF A PIT'S WORKINGS, IN ILLUSTRATION OF SIMPLE VENTILATION.



as a trust money, to be applied to the purposes of the company, with a due regard to honesty of dealing, and which could not be said to exist, where the directors, as in that instance, paid only 10,000*l.* for the property, and resold it to the company for 25,000*l.*, such being the line of defence taken, as justifying the appropriation of 15,000*l.* of the company's funds to their own purposes—the decree was in favour of the injured shareholders. The case of the "West Cork Company" is somewhat of a like character, but the demise of the late Lord AUDLEY, and the peculiar situation in which JOSEPH PIKE is placed, as executor, renders it not exactly parallel with that under consideration. The principal grounds of the proceedings in that case were—JOSEPH PIKE having, as managing director of the "West Cork Company," purchased of Lord AUDLEY, through himself, as that nobleman's agent and representative, the mines at the sum of 165,000*l.*, whereas the value was notoriously not one tithe that amount. But there is a later instance, which came before the MASTER of the ROLLS, if we mistake not, in which Mr. PETER HARRIS ABBOTT, the official assignee, and other worthy gentlemen, cut no enviable figure. The case was simply this—certain gentlemen, of whom Mr. ABBOTT was one, projected the institution known as the "Adelaide Gallery," and having expended a certain sum of money, or entered into engagements and liabilities, they formed a company, and raised the sum of 20,000*l.*, in 400 shares of 50*s.* each, naming themselves, or being appointed, as trustees and managers, or council of the institution. Having power over the funds of the society, they applied to themselves a certain sum of money—we believe 16,000*l.*—as the purchase-money of the stock and goodwill of the institution, and for some years conducted its affairs. It having, however, become known to certain of the shareholders, that nearly the whole, if not all, the subscribed capital had been expended, an inquiry took place, and the accounts having been examined, and rigid investigation instituted, as to the proceedings of the trustees, it was discovered that they had charged a larger sum, by some 6000*l.* or 8000*l.*, than they had actually paid—and this they contended they had a right to do. The cause came on for hearing, on demurrer, before the Master, whose opinion was expressed very clearly as to the view entertained by him of the conduct of the defendants, and an order was at once made, that the answer to the bill should be filed within a certain time. Before, however, this period arrived, the courage of some one or more of the honourable trustees failed them, and the consequence was, the payment of 5000*l.*, and with such payment, we believe, the matter was compromised.

This is undoubtedly a case in point. MESSRS. ALDERMAN THOS. WOOD, ALDERMAN HODGES, ALDERMAN HYNDMAN, and MESSRS. CLOUSTON, POTTINGER, DAVIS, WESTON, and JENKINS, engage in the formation of a company, for working the Talacre Coal and Iron property, and accordingly issue a prospectus, in which the fact of the property being possessed by them, in their own right, and about being ceded to the projected company at the sum of 110,000*l.*, is carefully kept out of sight—the prospectus, in the absence of a deed, being the basis on which the company was formed. These gentlemen having then acquired the property in a manner, and at a price (which a short bill in equity would soon discover), determine amongst themselves on issuing the prospectus, with an estimate framed by a Mr. BAGNALL, and, by dint of newspaper paragraphs, public meetings, private management, and the credit attached to their station in society, succeeded in bringing the company under the notice of the public. The prospectus and estimate are both proved to be fallacious, but which may not have been their fault, and they may, indeed, shield themselves under the plea of ignorance and incapacity to form a judgment; but one thing is perfectly clear, they thought that 110,000*l.* was a fair sum to charge to their co-proprietors for the property—any mention of which, as we have said, was studiously avoided in the prospectus. Having issued a certain number of shares, and obtained money upon debentures, they hold a meeting, and, in defiance of the financial affairs of the company, which, if fairly made up and submitted, would have shown the worse than bankrupt state of the concern, the chairman boldly avows that the company is in so flourishing a condition that the directors would be authorised in declaring a dividend. Now, here is a system of concealment and deception practised from first to last. We find the vendors and the trustees acting for and on behalf of themselves and their co-proprietors, as purchasers of the property, to be one and the same, and the conviction at which we arrive is, that the transaction is bad in itself, and that it cannot be maintained in a court of equity. We believe, the circumstances attendant on the formation of the company—the fallacious representations put forward in the prospectus and estimates—together with the extravagant sum paid for the property, all notice or mention of which is concealed—would alone form sufficient groundwork for a suit; but when to all this we add the fact, that the trustees of the company were the vendors of the property, and that an enormous sum was taken from the funds of the company for its purchase, there can be but one opinion as to the decree which would await the hearing of the cause, while many facts would, doubtless, come out in the inquiry. We shall continue to direct attention to the subject, and, in the end, hope to have it in our power to congratulate the shareholders on the beneficial effects resulting from the exposure.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REDRUTH, Oct. 22.—Average standard, 115*l.* 14*s.*—Average produce, 7*s.*—Average price, 6*s.* 0*d.*—Quantity of ore, 2224 tons.—Quantity of fine copper, 168 tons 17 cwt.—Amount of money, 13,425*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*—Average standard of last sale, 114*l.* 7*s.*—Produce, 8*s.*

PRICES OF SHARES IN BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham Bank, 20*l.*; London and Birmingham Railway, 15*l.*; Grand Junction, 21*l.*; Great Western, 7*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 6*l.*; Midland Counties, 7*l.*; North Midland, 7*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 9*l.*; ditto (half-shares), 2*l.*; London and South-Western, 50*l.*—General Steam Navigation, 2*l.*—Midland Counties Herald.

PRICES OF SHARES IN LIVERPOOL.—Eastern Counties Railway, 8*l.* 17*s.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 28*l.*; Great Western (one-fifth shares), 6*l.* 5*s.*; London and Birmingham, 15*l.*; Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal and Railway Company, 28*l.* 1*s.*; North Midland, 7*l.*; Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*—Gore's Liverpool Advertiser.

EXPORTATION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The exportation of the precious metals from the port of London to foreign ports for the week ending the 15th inst., was as follows:—Silver coin to Hamburg, 62,909 oz.; Rotterdam, 36,000 oz.; Cadiz and Mogadore, 10,000 oz.; Havre, 350 oz.—Silver bars to Hamburg, 49,209 oz.; Rotterdam, 50,000 oz.—Gold coin to Boulogne, 1000 oz.; Cadiz and Mogadore, 300 oz.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY.—We understand the whole of the new capital has been subscribed for, and that the widening of the line will be immediately proceeded with.

STOCKPORT VIADUCT.—On Tuesday evening, the twenty-sixth and last arch of that stupendous piece of architecture, the viaduct of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway at Stockport was completed.

BIRMINGHAM AND GLoucester RAILWAY.—The railway from Cheltenham to Gloucester is now completed, or at least one line of rails is permanently laid down through the entire distance, and along these several experimental trips have been made during the past week, with the most complete success. The further opening of this line for the public will take place on the 2d of November.

IRISH COALS.—We understand that in the course of a few weeks a quantity of coals from Clay Cross, Derbyshire, will be brought to the London market. They are said to be equal to the best Wallsend, and can be sold at the wharf at Paddington at about 2*s.* per ton.

SIR,—Having on a former occasion ventured upon a short communication on this interesting subject, and having been invited to renew my observations, I have determined to submit to your readers an explanation of the most general systems of ventilation—applicable both to collieries containing little or no inflammable air, and also to collieries abounding so copiously with it, as to be denominated "fiery collieries," the gases being evolved both from the faces of the new workings and the "wastes" or "deads." I denominate them separate systems, inasmuch as the latter is attended with great prolixity and expense, and requires great judgment and practice, whereas the other is so simple, that little art or science is required to accomplish the desired object.

The first system, therefore, which I undertake to describe may be called "simple ventilation," consisting (notwithstanding) of a proper inlet and outlet for the air, either in one shaft subdivided by brattice, or by separate shafts; and the said air being properly guided around the face of the workings, so as to afford to every workman sufficiency of atmospheric current to maintain himself in comfortable respiration, and his candle in abundant combustion; and, the better to illustrate the subject, I have prepared the accompanying plan of a set of workings, upon an ordinary scale, of pillars 20 yards by 8 yards, and the workings varying from 2 yards to 5 yards wide, according to circumstances—the ventilation based upon a pair of pits, one constituting the downcast, and the other the upcast, or upcast pit.

The headways, or ends, precede all the other workings, and win out, or provide for turning all the main working boards; the winning headways are communicated together at every twenty yards, and are ventilated by building up brick stoppings in such communications as fast as ever the new ones are holed, thereby always maintaining the main current of air close by the face of the work.

In order to ventilate the face of the working boards as they advance out of the line of direct air communication, a set of brick stoppings are also run up in every headway's course, from the bottom to the top of the work, beginning immediately to the northward of the pair of leading drifts, and being ranged up every five or six courses of pillars, the object being to divert the air current from the straight course along the headways, up to the top of the workings; and as the air constantly tends to make for the straightest line to the outlet, the successive ranges of stoppings bear it up till it reaches the innermost board, airing the face of the west working places on its passage; after passing the innermost stenting, the same principle is applied to the airing of the east working places, as illustrated by the stoppings marked upon the plan, until it reaches the upcast pit, at the bottom of which a rarefying furnace is constantly maintained, the better to regulate and accelerate the volume of air travelling through the workings.

The west winning headways is represented as a horse, or rolling-road, for conveying out the coal, therefore, a pair of doors are substituted for stoppings—one of which is presumed always to be shut, in order that the circulating current shall not suffer interruption.

The sketch and description applies, as I said before, to collieries producing little or no inflammable gas, but requiring such a quantity of air as to dislodge and carry off the noxious vapours of the mine—such as choke-damp—and to afford the workmen and horses sufficient of the vital principle to maintain themselves and their lights in comfort—presuming also that the dead workings, or wastes, remain perfectly innocuous, and that the workings, penetrating into the whole coal, progress from stage to stage without brattice or other device.

The above-described system of ventilation will be found perfectly efficacious for a great portion of the mining world; but it may also easily be imagined to be inadequate to meet many of the numerous casualties and exceptions that are continually happening, such as—

1. Blowers of inflammable air from the coal face.
2. Dots from falls in the roof of the old workings.
3. Dots from the sill, in consequence of creeps or other unusual pressure upon the pillars.

Now, in any of the above cases, and in the absence of any more guarded provision for carrying off the gas than herein above described, it will gradually accumulate where produced, until having filled its natural space, will then serve into the adjoining air-course; and if sufficiently strong, or the air proportionately weak, will, in the course of time, adulterate and render inflammable the whole circulating current; and it is no uncommon case to see such current inflame at the very furnace itself—not to mention the many instances that constantly arise of firing of the candle of some unsuspecting workman in the neighbourhood of its production.

The most serious and extensive explosions have thus occurred—collieries reported as the most safe, because the apparent freedom from danger, not unusually lulls managers into an ill-judged and dangerous security—

and it is not, perhaps, until some grievous and unlocked-for calamity has occurred, that the question is raised as to whether the system of ventilation pursued throughout their works is such as a prudent understanding practical man would pursue.

With the above, Sir, I will conclude this brief notice of simple ventilation, and will, at a future opportunity, follow it up with the more elaborate and difficult process of ventilating fiery collieries, or the art of penetrating a coal-steady at every pore with gas—whose wastes give out, from every movement, volumes—where the creeping of the mine, the working of pillars, and consequent fissures, become filled with inflammable air, liable to be sent out by every change of atmosphere or circumstance of the mine. These difficulties are, of course, met by divers practices and devices—unknown, I believe, and unnecessary, in almost any other district than the Newcastle coal field, therefore will, I doubt not, carry with it an interest, which I would gladly wish myself more competent to gratify, but I must request the indulgence of your readers under the at-tempt.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

MATT. DUNN,

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED.

Headways.—The course of passages at right angle to the boards.

Stentings.—The holes between the winning headways.

Winning Headways.—The preparatory leading places—two yards wide.

Drifts.—Leading places in the direction of the boards.

Boards.—Principal working places—five yards wide.

Roofing way.—Main board road to the instant workings—six feet high.

Pillars.—The whole coal left during the working.

Stoppings.—brick walls to force the air to the parts required.

Waste.—Where the coal once worked over, and pillars standing.

Hydrogen, or Inflammable Gas.—Lighter than common air.

Brattice.—Temporary partitions of silt used to ventilate the leading places.

Blowers.—Orifice in coal or stone, leading a constant stream of inflammable gas, attended with a great noise—hence the derivation of the name.

Creak.—Where the pillars or sills give way under the superincumbent strata.

Air-course.—Principal passage (thirty feet area) along which the air is conveyed, and the standard quantity is taken to be upwards of 2000 cubic feet per minute.

We thank Mr. Dunn for his valuable letter and accompanying diagram and look forward with interest to his further communication on the mode of ventilating "fiery collieries." We have been asked by several correspondents how it is that Mr. Buddle has not put forward his opinions on the subject? We cannot, of course, afford any explanation; but that gentleman having, some twenty-four or twenty-five years ago written on the subject, and hundred of individuals having since that period lost their lives in collieries placed under the management of that gentleman, we must confess it does appear singular that he should be silent, who ought to be foremost in the ranks of those who, anxious to disseminate information, import to others the results of their own observation and experience, in the hope of preserving the life, and alleviating the sufferings of their fellow-creatures.

PATENT WIRE ROPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—As the economy and advantages of the patent wire rope are generally admitted, it would be most desirable if, through your columns, the mining interest were put in possession of more accurate information than they have yet been able to acquire—in the first place, from the bimonthly statements which one patentee has made, and the absence of any particulars whereby a judgment may be formed of the article, as manufactured under Newall's patent, or that of Stevies'. I feel satisfied, Sir, that you will not lead yourself to putting forward, knowingly, statements which are incorrect, or calculated to mislead, and which, indeed, you have proved in the several notices and corrections made as regards the trials made at Woolwich Dock-yard of Smith's wire rope, and it is alone to this circumstance I attribute the lack of information as regards other patents, and not to any personal or bias you may entertain in favour of the one over the other. I observe, by a letter in the Times of the 15th instant, from a Mr. John Martin, that he claims the originality of its introduction into this country, and which, he says, was pirated by Mr. Smith. Whether such be matter of fact or not is of no moment to the mining community, who alone are interested in the subject, in obtaining a rope of the best manufacture, and at the most economical cost; but, Sir, I believe there are many who, like myself, postpone the application of the wire rope, in the hope that we may learn, through your columns, something further of the merits of the several patents.

I must confess, that the remarks of the Editor of the Times (who is not prone to make notes on the letters which appear in that influential journal) appear to me to emanate from something more than a desire to see wire rope employed, for he hesitates not to express his conviction, that the rope manufactured by Messrs. W. & S. Newall and Co. is superior to any other. This may be the case, Sir, but the opinion expressed by

the Editor does not carry conviction to my mind. What are the proofs? What test has it been submitted to? Where is it to be seen at work? What is its power or strength? What its comparative weight, with that of Smith's or hemp rope? What, in like manner, with that of Sievier's? These are questions which require to be answered, ere an opinion can be correctly formed. I do not wish, by any means, to decry the merits of Newall's patent rope—indeed, if it be proved superior, I shall immediately give an order in preference to any other; but what I complain of is, that the comparative merits of the several patented ropes are not before us, and in the absence of which, I, for one, decline to patronise either.

I believe that I only express the opinions of the many, when I say that one word from you, unbiased and unprejudiced, will go much further than half a dozen paragraphs of commendation in the *Times*, for we look to you as not only possessing, but having the means of acquiring, practical information. At a late meeting of the Polytechnic Institution in Cornwall, a specimen was, I observe, there presented by Mr. Bassett, having been forwarded by that gentleman from the Harz, and, according to the reports, it excited much attention; but if I am rightly informed, the specimen there produced is much inferior to that manufactured in this country. Convinced as I am of the security and economy of the wire rope, I am most anxious to see it in general use, and am only apprehensive when there are so many claimants to superiority of make, that perchance persons might fall in with an inferior article, which would do incalculable injury. Trusting that you will not think it too much trouble to furnish the information required.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. C.

[We are most anxious to obtain the information required by our correspondent, and have only to express our regret that it is not in our power to comply with his wishes. We believe no public trial has yet been made with Newall's patent, and we think that the writer in the *Times* very ill-advised forces it on public attention, in the absence of any data on which "an opinion can be correctly formed." We have, on a former occasion, stated that we have seen specimens of the rope, which is beautifully laid, and, to the eye, certainly bears away the palm; but it is in the strength of the material that its value consists, and this we were informed, on the first authority, had not been tested, so as to warrant any statement being put before the public, although an approximation had been arrived at. In giving insertion to the letter of our correspondent, we doubt not his object will be accomplished, in eliciting from others, and more especially from those directly interested in the several patents, those particulars which will enable him to form a judgment. As regards Smith's rope, he has the tests before him; therefore, he may, in that case, make his calculations. Sievier's, we believe, is not progressing in the like manner as Newall's, which latter will, we understand, be manufactured on a very extensive scale. We trust that the differences existing between the patentees will be settled, so as to allow of the article coming into general use, and the safety of life insured by its application. The *Times*, we believe, was wrong, in asserting that Newall's rope was employed or ordered for the Blackwall Railway; it was under consideration, and, if not already adopted, we think the directors would do well to give it a trial.]

MINERS VERSUS SMELTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.—As a person interested in the tin mines of Cornwall, and one of those present at the several meetings at which the "new measure" was proposed, discussed, and agreed to, I have not been an insatiate observer of the correspondence on the subject, which for several weeks past has occupied your columns.

My attention has been particularly excited by an expression of "Honestus," in your Journal of the 3d inst., "that the statements of Mr. Vigors may serve the purpose, when addressed to a meeting of persons predetermined to believe all that might be advanced in support of their own prejudiced views." In reference to this expression, permit me to ask who these "predetermined" and prejudiced persons were? The meeting consisted of the lords, merchants, mine agents, and others, interested in the tin mines of Cornwall, convened by public advertisement, to be held at Dingley's Hotel, Helston, but so numerously attended that, as no room in the house afforded them sufficient space, they were obliged to use the Town Hall. And yet "Honestus" gravely desires us to believe that, on affairs concerning their own interest, in the management of which many of them had passed nearly their whole existence, such a gambler was not competent to judge of what was beneficial to them!—a very modest assertion on his part, certainly, and quite free from any shade of self-conceit!

For those present, I claim the capability of coming to a sound decision on my subject on which men, possessing the fair average intellect of their species, improved by cultivation, may presume to judge—and I claim it more particularly on the question at issue, in which they were all practically so well versed; but I fully concede to "Honestus," that most of those who attended, were "prejudiced" and "predetermined." They were "prejudiced" by the system so long persevered in, of sacrificing their interest to the "underselling," and cutting at each other of the smelters, and to their consequent collusion at the ticketings, in order to get the miners tin at prices which would remunerate them for any loss sustained by their own contests; and they were "predetermined" to avail themselves of the first opportunity of getting free from the thrall of those who have been accustomed to attend the ticketings, can attest how strong these feelings have been, and how often shown, and will remember, amongst other such matters, a recent instance of oppression, at the beginning of the present year, when some advantage was proposed by the smelters, in their own favour, in the sack weights, and was objected to strongly by the miners. On that occasion, one of the principal smelters told them—"These are the terms on which only we will buy, if you do not like them we will go—we had better be home in our beds than here buying tin." The miners were obliged to submit, not having any friends then to come to their aid, and I give you this occurrence merely as a specimen of the manner in which these unscrupulous treated those who were in their power, and whose emancipation they then never dreamed of. It may, also, be taken as an instance of how they study to support their ignorant assertions, that their trade is a vicious one—no profit whatever to be derived from it—not worth attending to, &c., &c. But if this be true, whence arises the present dispute? Why all this crying out, if there be no pitching? And, if I am right in conjecturing who "Honestus" is, how comes it that he sheds so much ink in the advocacy of a worthless trade? What balm has been applied to heal his wounds, that such a change has come o'er the spirit of his dreams?

The fact is, that the miners are satisfied with the beneficial results of the "new measure," so far, "and intend to persevere in it," simply because they find it their interest so to do; the better price for tin will give encouragement and life to mining, and, as regards "Honestus" appealing to the public, it is going out of the course, the public, as such, not caring two straws about the matter, whether the price of tin be \$0, or \$10, per ton; the fractional difference upon articles consumed into which the miners are so small that nobody cares about it; but the ten pounds, more or less, is prosperity or adversity to the mining interest, upon which so large a portion of the population of Cornwall depends.

The country is, no doubt, indebted to Mr. Vigors, and to those other gentlemen who have come forward with the "shows of war," enabling the miners to meet the necessary expenses of their mines; but let any dispassionate person consider the wealth, power, and influence of the opposing smelters, and then say whether it could be possible that Mr. Vigors (who is almost a stranger to the country) or any other individual, or association, could have effected the great change that has been wrought, if there had not been a fixed and deeply-rooted conviction in the minds of the miners, that, in their transactions with the smelters, they were not fairly dealt with? This change is their (the miners') own seeking, and their own working, driven to it by sheer necessity, but the success of which no one interested in it now doubts.

I do not wish to torture the example of "Honestus," in the length of his letter, but cannot help saying a few words upon his strictures on the conduct of Capt. Barratt and Mr. Morcom, as having, without authority, joined the new measure. The former of these gentlemen, no doubt, from his numerous attendances at ticketings, was fully imbued with the feelings of discontent. I have before noticed, as to the price given for the produce of the mine in which he was an adventurer and agent, and, in accordance with those feelings, and with the resolution of the Charlestown adventurers (now sought to be repudiated) did his best, cordially and heartily, to promote the success of the new measure; and so did Mr. Morcom, whether as an authorised agent I know not, but certainly as a person interested in mining, and whose experience in mining affairs is valued by all who know him. But how comes it that the cold water now thrown upon their ex-

ertions was so long withheld, knowing, as "Honestus" and his party must have done, what part they were taking in the transaction? And how comes it that, at the third meeting (as mentioned by a correspondent in one of your recent Journals), not only were Captain Barratt and Mr. Morcom present, as before, but Mr. Richard Taylor, the manager of the Charlestown Mine—consequently, the superior official was there also, dining with the party, wishing the measure success, &c., &c.? Surely if it be charged upon others that they exceeded their authority, Mr. Richard Taylor must have greatly exceeded his, and, by his example, sanctioned what the others did, and yet he now is their accuser and censor. He was considered a friend to the cause, up to the time of the departure to the Charlestown adventurers, and was written to by Mr. Batten, at the request of the committee, to whom he had not the courtesy to reply—a duty the more especially incumbent upon him to execute by return of post, if he was adverse to the measure. What is thought in the county of his conduct in this business must be by this time known, but I much doubt whether he cares about it.

With reference to the "way of words" that has appeared in your Journal, as to produce consumption &c., all these things may be very well in a statistical point of view, and, no doubt, these are means of arriving at the real facts, but, as bearing upon the question between miners and smelters, they are regarded with but little interest, and seem to be perpetuated only for the purpose of mystification. I am old enough to remember very great fluctuations in the quantities of tin annually raised, but whatever the quantity was I always found it was sold, and although the demand now and then was not so great as might have been desirable, yet stocks have not, of late years, accumulated beyond what any merchant ought to hold. Let the miner, then, produce as much tin as he can be—by his own merchant in the market—and may success attend his honest endeavours.

Osd. 21.—Yours, obediently,

STANNATOR.

TALACRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.—Increased your Journal by this morning's post and must express my surprise that no notice appears in your last Number of the Talacre Company, in which I hold debentures. Your observations in the piece ding two Numbers have created alarm in the minds of several debenture holders resident here, who are at a loss to know what remedy they would have in case the company should be dissolved, or its affairs get into the courts of law. We are peculiarly situated, and but for the respectability of some of the parties, who, I feel assured, innocently lent themselves to the projectors (amongst whom was one worthy citizen, Thomas Gresham, Esq.), should not have embarked. I trust, Sir, that you will recollect your pledge given, to expose abuses, and eradicate them. My stake is not great, but too much to lose. There is, however, a far greater consideration which weighs with me, which is, the consequences attendant on acts of this nature, as destroying all confidence.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HIBERNICUS.

"Hibernicus" will find, in another column, some remarks applying to this company. We regret that he should have inadvertently embarked his money. We gave our opinions at the time of the appearance of the prospectus, and they have been confirmed by subsequent observation.]

ON THE VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.—I read with much interest the several letters which weekly appear in your columns, on subject of the ventilation of coal mines, and, although unacquainted with underground operations, begin to have a little knowledge of the subject, from the said observations of your correspondents. I beg to submit, however, that, from the nature of your publication, and the period of time over which a correspondence of this nature extends, it is next to impossible for one like myself to collect together the several suggestions which are made; and, therefore, it occurs to me, that, when brought to a close, it would be highly desirable, if, with an introduction, the several letters were printed in a supplement, or in a separate form. I merely throw out the suggestion for your consideration—at the same time, as one of those who are comparatively ignorant of colliery workings, I have to express my thanks for your earnest endeavours and labours in this cause.

I am, Sir, your's, obediently,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[We agree with "An Old Subscriber," that there is much interesting and valuable matter conveyed in the letters of our correspondents, which well deserve to be recorded in a separate form. We cannot, however, promise anything. If that, in the end, the discussion shall have extended, any novel mode of ventilation, or tend to results whereby the object in view is achieved, we shall be pleased to give it every publicity, and feel assured that we may count on all our subscribers in affording us their aid.]

TREWAVAS MINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.—Having looked over the long list of British mines in your valued Journal, with the view of ascertaining the worth of shares in Trewavas Mine, in Cornwall, I was somewhat surprised to find her name did not appear, although I well know she is beginning to make a stir in the county, and likely to become very notorious. Having bought in the said mine, as well as in many others, from report, and believing your reports to be fairly got at; and unbiased, I hope some of your correspondents will report to you on the state of this mine, so that, at least, we, who reside at a distance, may have a chance of having a small interest in a mine so much spoken of in Cornwall, and having given her first profit.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Threadneedle-street, Oct. 20.—ONE OF YOUR READERS.

[We shall be happy to give insertion to the regular reports of the state of this mine, if supplied us, authenticated by the captain's name, and will oblige to give the requisite information, so that the business done in the Trewavas shares shall duly appear in our list.]

SAFETY ROTATION RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.—In your Journal of the 10th instant I observe an abstract of a paper that was read by Mr. Hawkins, at Glasgow, on the subject of the Safety Rotation Railway; and seeing an advertisement in that paper, that a model and plan could be seen at the patentee's office, in Southampton-buildings, I was induced to call there, and although my attention was directed to a very imperfect model, I was led to conclude that the principle of that invention affords almost a certainty of travelling at great speed, without the danger of any accident occurring. The novelty of this safety mode of transit has led me into some calculations, which I find differ a little from Mr. Hawkins, but on looking over your paper of last Saturday I find a letter from the patentee, in which he gives a different data.

It is not my intention to lay down a rule or data for engineers who may be disposed to introduce or recommend the Safety Rotation Railway, but will state some experiments that I have made on the friction of wheels and bands. I am informed that it is intended to make the wheels three feet diameter; these wheels will weigh 57 lbs. each with their axles and pulley, and if the axles are case hardened, and the wheels and pulleys are turned perfectly true upon them, the friction will be 1 oz. each, and if 1700 wheels are placed on one mile of road the friction will be 110 lbs.; the friction of the bands on the pulleys will depend upon their tightness. The patentee states that those bands will work very slack—he is so, but I find there will be 1½ oz. friction on each of such bands. As there is a rotation of the bands, the friction may not be quite so much, but if we say 1½ oz. each, and 1 oz. each for the wheel, will make 275 lbs. of friction for each mile. A velocity of 50 feet per second will give 34 miles per hour, and 275 lbs. being the friction of one mile of wheels, if we reckon the pressure of the steam working in the cylinder at 252 lbs., at 33 feet per second—thus, by dividing 30-feet by 3½, gives a difference of 11 in the velocity, between the wheels and the piston of the steam-engine, which, multiplied by the friction, 275 lbs., gives about 15½-horse power required to work each mile; but as this engine will work 1 mile each way, it can only be called 7½-horse power per mile. I have made some calculations on the expense, and I find less capital will be required on Mr. Rangeley's principle, and a great saving in the annual expense. But what is of the greatest importance to the public is a safe mode of travelling. I must now conclude, by adding, that I should like to see a few miles of railway laid down, and properly tested.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN ENGINEER.

[We are glad to find that Mr. Rangeley's invention has attracted the at-

tention of "An Engineer," whose letter we with pleasure insert, and hope that some early opportunity will be afforded the inventor of proving its capabilities. Any invention at all likely to check the occurrence of those dreadful accidents (two of which are noticed in our columns of to-day), without depriving the public of the great advantages of expeditious travelling, has a claim on the attention of all connected with railways, whether as directors, engineers, or shareholders.]

NEW MODE OF APPLYING POWER BY PRESSURE AND EXHAUSTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.—As the columns of your paper are ever open to scientific pursuits—Independent of matters connected with the mining interest—I venture to address you on a subject which I propose to carry into effect twenty-five years ago—namely, to convey the mails throughout England generally by means of cylinders or pipes. The letter-bags being placed in hollow balls, with iron pieces to the same—such balls nearly filling up the space within the pipes—and propelled by means of stationary steam-engines, erected at the different stations or places of delivery, and which may operate either by pressure, or exhaustion, both being requisite; that is to say, the engine that is employed in sending down the mails from London would act by pressure, but on the mails coming from the country to London it would be employed to exhaust the air within the cylinder—and thus an immense speed would be obtained. It would be taking up too much time and space in the columns of your Journal now to enter into detail upon the subject; but I would just remark, that the different lines of railroad afford excellent opportunities for carrying such a project into operation, whereby letters might be conveyed from London to the Land's End in an almost incredible short space of time.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. K. C.

[Our correspondent's plan, if we mistake not, was tried some years since, when it was proposed to blow folks from Brighton to London, through a cylinder, in four or five minutes. We need not say the idea was exploded. With respect to conveyance of letters, we must say, the application of the power in the way proposed appears feasible, but in the absence of any data as to cost, &c., it is hard to offer an opinion. Perhaps "W. K. C." will add more—it may lead to something.]

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

A numerous special general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Thursday, the 22d inst., at their offices, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, for the purpose of deciding on the propriety of instituting Chancery, or other proceedings, against Sir Thomas Turton, for the recovery of the money held by him, as arrears of salary, or adopting such other resolutions in respect of the claim as might appear expedient; also, by virtue of a requisition from certain shareholders, "for the purpose of removing Sir Thomas Turton, Bart., from the office of a director of this company, and appointing another director in the place of the said Sir T. Turton, if so removed."

SIR THOMAS TURTON, Bart., in the chair.

The SECRETARY having read the advertisement conveying the meeting, The CHAIRMAN rose, in justification of the line of conduct pursued by him, and went back from the opening of the mine, reverting to the support he had at all times, in adversity and prosperity, given to it; but it was evident a complete "triumvirate" (and who were all now present) were against him; but, still, if they thought proper to remove him that day, he would again become their director on the 4th December next—and he defied them then to turn him out. After "daring" any parties present to say any thing derogatory to his character as a gentleman and an honourable man, &c., he called for the production of the opinion taken of counsel, and which he had not seen since the 3d Sept.

Mr. Gimson said, he thought that, as Sir Thomas Turton had not requested this for two months, the production now was uncalled for—but the removal of Sir Thomas Turton was necessary for the interests of the company. He had never attended one meeting without being insulted by him; even in June last, a committee of inquiry was appointed, and they gave him a notice, but no attention was paid to it. He produced the report of those gentlemen. Repeated notices and messages were sent, and the point in dispute submitted to be settled by arbitration. At the same time a letter was sent by Sir T. Turton, and they ordered accordingly a bond of reference to be prepared and submitted to Sir T. Turton—but which was returned, and no notice taken. Was all this to borne by the proprietors? No—moved he must, and shall be.

The first resolution, with reference to the instituting Chancery proceedings, according to the advice of counsel, was then read and put to the vote, when only seven or eight appeared in favour of Sir T. Turton, and twice that number against—(much confusion here ensued).

Mr. MICHAEL WILLIAMS wished to know if the money was taken since the formation of the strip company?—This was admitted by Sir T. Turton.—An inquiry was then made as to the amount shown in the cash-book on the 1st January, 1836, as received by Sir T. Turton—which it appeared was £1000/—

It was then moved by Mr. W. FAITH, and seconded by Mr. CHIPPENDALE—"That the report of the committee, embracing the resolutions named in that advertisement, be now read." Upon which an amendment was proposed by Mr. CHARNOCK, and seconded by Mr. HAMER—“That the case and opinion be read first,” but was negatived.

Mr. TYAS said, there is the case and opinion, but I submit that to read it first would be placing tools in the hands of our antagonists to work with.—Mr. FAITH objected to go to Chancery at all, unless the case and opinion be read first.—It was then moved by Sir T. TERRON—"That the case and opinion be read first," but which motion was lost by about seven.

After some discussion it was moved again—"That the report of the committee be read," which, having been carried, was accordingly read by Mr. TYAS, and which showed a balance, including interest, to be due by Sir T. Turton to the company of £12496. 6s. 6d.

Sir T. TERRON said he had challenged, through the directors, this report, and he could prove it to be one-halfies—he never took the direction up to 1836, but only to 1834. He had a right to the whole of the ten years salary; in fact, he had taken too little, and he would not give it up—he never made any promise, directly or indirectly, to give any part of it up. Both the secretary and himself, only last week, went over the minutes to see if they contained any thing relative to the giving of it up—there was nothing. No—it was utterly impossible. When the resolution was made at the time, by Mr. Campbell, to make it a "strip concern," then he took his money, and not before.

Mr. TYAS said, the case was not to be read, but moved, during great confusion—"That Sir Thomas Turton, Bart., be removed from the board of directors."—Sir T. TERRON—it will be an act of great kindness—I am about to retire.

Mr. CAMPBELL said, Sir Thomas wrote a note, saying he had no objection to references, but he would have no bonds.

Sir T. TERRON said, he never dealt with them as to references—never agreed to it, and hoped he should never see any of them again, and that, on the 4th December, he should again be a director—and, having left the room, it was proposed that Mr. Campbell should take the chair.—A dead of voluntary conversation here ensued, during which it was remarked, that they did not wish to be driven to the Court of Chancery without good cause; that Sir Thomas might gain the cause as he had director, and class ten years' salary, at £1000 per annum.

Mr. MICHAEL WILLIAMS here recommended that a gentleman of each party

proceedings to the proprietors; at a special meeting to be called for the purpose.

Mr. CHARNOCK, prior to the motion being put authorising the suit, thought that the accounts were passed at a meeting called for the purpose, and thanks were voted at subsequent meetings to Sir Thomas, &c.—Mr. Gibson, at the time, protested against the 1000/- being held by Sir Thomas.

It was then moved by Mr. CHARNOCK, and seconded by Mr. HAMER—“That, in the opinion of this meeting, Sir Thomas was as perfectly justified in equity, as he was specially authorised by the clause in the deed, in retaining the 1000/- due to him for his arrears of salary, for his services as a director for the ten years prior to 1836, and that this meeting hereby further confirm such payment,” when there appeared for the motion 7, and 15 against.—Mr. CHARNOCK demanded a ballot.

Mr. CHARNOCK thought these meetings and differences had done the company much harm.—Here, again, much confusion ensued, by Mr. DESBOROUGH saying, he thought there seemed so much personal feeling existing against Sir Thomas, by Mr. Gibson, that his name ought to have been omitted in the direction of the suit.—Mr. FAGAN thought so also.

Mr. CHARNOCK, to Mr. TYAS—Is there any other suit pending against the company?—Mr. TYAS—Yes, one.—Mr. FAGAN—Then I think the first should be settled prior to the second being commenced.—Some confusion here again was occasioned, by the question being asked, whether Sir Thomas was legally appointed or not? and Mr. BOURDILLION replied, that, during Sir Thomas's time, many meetings occurred, and his acts were confirmed; at the end of 1834 the mine became profitable.

Mr. TYAS—The agreement was, that he was not to be paid while the mine was unprofitable. In November, 1834, Sir Thomas was re-elected, and was paid salary the first year. He began to draw money from this time, and, instead of paying that received by him into the Bank of England, puts it into his own pocket. While being sole director, 6800/- passed through his hands, and in June, 1835, an account was made out, where he admits 1000/- against himself. Three directors get appointed, and Sir Thomas has to pay this, but at a subsequent day demands a return of the 1000/-—a fact of his (Mr. Tyas's) own knowledge. Mr. Creswell, the lord of the mine, was in fear it would stop, and immediately came to town, for the purpose of doing anything for its interest, but Sir Thomas would not meet him. A meeting was afterwards called, and a letter then arrived from Sir Thomas for Mr. Creswell, which letter was sent to him (Mr. Tyas). Mr. Creswell then wrote to say he was ready to become a director, but could not come again to town. There were some persons turned out of the room by Sir Thomas, and he was then re-elected by his own friends. The Court of Chancery, consequently, would not allow him a salary, when he thrusts himself into the directorship against the will of the generality of the company. Even at the last annual meeting, the moment the 1000/- was talked of Sir Thomas left the room. At the time the report was received it was sent to Sir Thomas, but no notice was taken. Bonds of reference were also sent, but no notice was taken of these, because he did not recognise the committee. He wants to make a bargain by sending the cheque. He was sole director about sixteen months, and the bill should be filed for all the money received during this time. He must recommend, therefore, strongly, that the bill be filed, as the best possible means that can be adopted, as if they were not resolute, no good would be done.

Mr. CHARNOCK had some recollection of attending a meeting, where something was either voted or recommended to Mr. Clark, for his service; but this was contradicted by Mr. TYAS, and others present.

In reply to a remark, respecting Mr. Creswell signing the deed, Mr. TYAS stated that he (Mr. Creswell) had his scrip shares in his possession.

Confusion here again ensued, by a remark from Mr. Gibson of “plunder,” &c., applying to the case of Sir Thomas; when, on an explanation being wished for by Mr. Desborough and others, Mr. GIBSON again stated, that he had never attended any meeting but he had been insulted by Sir Thomas—and, on one occasion, himself and a Mr. Power even grossly insulted—and attributed to Sir Thomas acts of which we cannot think he could ever have been guilty.

Mr. WILLIAMS was against references, but recommended a compromise. It was accordingly resolved unanimously—“That Messrs. Charnock and Williams do wait upon Sir Thomas to induce him to come to an arrangement by a compromise, and with authority to take any reasonable amount, without prejudice to the original claim.” On their return from Sir Thomas, they reported that his reply to their offers was—“That he would not give back sixpence.”

It was suggested by Mr. ABOTT, that whoever authorised the suit should bear the expenses, and reap whatever benefit is derived therefrom.—Mr. FAGAN: Where are you to get the money from?—Mr. GIBSON: As you seem so fearful, I will guarantee you your share of expenses.—Several shareholders here remarked, the only result will be the selling of your machinery, &c.

Mr. FAGAN, during great confusion, moved—“That the names voting for the suit be taken down,” and called on Mr. Campbell to protect the general interests of the company, by taking the advice of Mr. Bourdillion.—The motion was eventually put, and carried, amidst cries for instituting the proceedings in the manner and form above-mentioned.

It was then moved, and seconded—“That Sir Thomas Turton, Bart., be removed from the office of a director of this company.” Upon which Mr. FAGAN said, this motion ought at least to be suspended until the result of the Chancery suit is known.—On some doubts being expressed of the power the company possessed of removing Sir Thomas under the present circumstances, the deed was referred to, and a clause found, stating that a majority of proprietors did possess the same.

Mr. BOURDILLION then strongly opposed the motion, as tending to injure and wound the feelings of a gentleman whose conduct had not as yet been fairly brought before the shareholders.—The motion for removing Sir Thomas was, however, ultimately carried, amidst much confusion.

Mr. Gibson was then proposed by Mr. TYAS as a fit and proper gentleman to fill the vacancy in the directorship, occasioned by the removal of Sir Thomas Turton, but, after some discussion and difference of opinion as to the power they possessed of doing so, prior to giving fourteen days' clear notice, by advertisement, of the same, the motion was dropped.

A vote of confidence in the directors, and thanks to the chairman, was passed, and the meeting adjourned until Wednesday, the 11th day of November next.

GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND RAILWAY.

A meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at Darlington, on the 7th instant, for the purpose of adopting a code of bye-laws for the regulation of minor matters not provided for in the Act of Incorporation.

H. STOBART, Esq., in the chair.

After the proposed bye-laws were read and unanimously adopted by the meeting, some questions from a proprietor led to a statement from the directors on the subject of continuing the railway northwards, to the effect that they had instructed their engineers to re-survey the line from Darlington to Newcastle, for the purpose of including some deviations suggested by him at the Shincliffe valley and in crossing the river Wear, which would cause a great saving of expense to the company, without injuring the gradients; and also with the intention of crossing the river Tyne, so as to form a junction with the Newcastle and Carlisle, the North British, and the Brandling Junction Railways. By the above arrangement, the terminus of the Great North of England Railway will be on the north bank of the Tyne, to which point it is expected the North British Railway to Edinburgh will extend, and thus form an unbroken railway communication between London and Edinburgh of the most unexceptionable kind, having reference to safety, speed, and economy of working. There will be no gradient on the whole line, from London to Edinburgh, exceeding 1 in 300, nor a curve exceeding a mile radius.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.—A general court of proprietors of this company was held at their establishment in Princes-street, on Saturday last, for the purpose of electing a director to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Alderman Venables. Mr. John Dixon, and Sir George Carroll, alderman, were named as candidates for the office. A ballot was then demanded, the result of which was—Sir George Carroll 1615; Mr. Dixon 1490—majority for Sir George 125.

BANK OF MANCHESTER.—At the annual meeting of the proprietors of this bank, held on Wednesday last, a statement of affairs was laid before the meeting, from which it appeared that the net profits of this establishment amounted to the sum of £5,000/-, and although the surplus fund has been much reduced by the depressed state of trade in the district for upwards of three years, there still remained 30,000/- to meet any sudden calls. A dividend of 6 per cent. was afterwards declared.

GREAT COUNTY MEETING IN CORNWALL.

A meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Cornwall, convened by the High Sheriff, was held at Bodmin, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of considering the propriety of memorialising her Majesty's Government on the subject of the proposed removal of the packet station from Falmouth to Dartmouth, and of receiving the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the practicability of constructing a railway through the county. Sir R. Vyvyan, Bart. (Sheriff), in the chair.

The meeting was addressed at great length by the Earl of Falmouth, Sir Charles Lemon, the Rev. W. J. Coope, Lord Eliot, Lord Boscombe, J. H. Tremayne, and Captain Collins, and the following resolution adopted—

That this meeting cannot but express the greatest astonishment at learning the result of the inquiry, instituted by the Government, into the capabilities of the parts in the English Channel for the purpose of selecting a packet station, such result being the unqualified recommendation of Dartmouth for this purpose, and that were the report of the committee to induce the Government to remove the packets to Dartmouth, the greatest injury would be done not only to the county of Cornwall, but to the commerce and foreign correspondence of the nation at large.

It was then resolved that a memorial be adopted by this meeting, signed by the High Sheriff, on behalf of the county, and transmitted to Her Majesty's Government, to the effect, “that they perceive with the greatest astonishment, that the committees appointed by their lordships to survey and report on the different harbours in the English Channel, with reference to the selection of one of them as the port of arrival and departure of the West India and other mails, have decided in favour of Dartmouth.”

The memorial stated that the calculations of the difference of time were altogether founded in error, and that, under the most favourable circumstances, Dartmouth would give no more than nine minutes' advantage over Falmouth, and even that could not be depended on. To this very important error they were particularly anxious that the attention of their lordships should be directed. The memorialists further maintained that the port of Falmouth is, without comparison, more advantageously situated for a packet station than any other in the United Kingdom, and, therefore, they trust that their lordships will set the question—the continued agitation of which is so injurious to different interests in the country—at rest, by deciding that no alteration shall be made in the packet station.

The thanks of the meeting were then presented to the representatives of the county, and other gentlemen who had exerted themselves in preventing the contemplated injurious and impolitic arrangement, and the meeting, in setting a continuance of those exertions, pledged itself to use every possible means to maintain Falmouth as the packet station, and thereby confirm the opinion laid down by the committee of inquiry, in their report, that a western harbour is most desirable for landing and embarking the mails.

This concluded the business of the meeting, so far as related to the packet question, and the CHAIRMAN requested that they would now proceed to the consideration of the propriety of making the railroad, and determine on the most advantageous course of proceeding.

The Earl of FALMOUTH (as chairman of the committee) briefly addressed the meeting; after which his lordship requested Mr. BOND (the hon. sec.) to read the report. This was a very satisfactory document—based on three reports of sub-committees. It contained much information as to the traffic of the county, as holding out favourable prospects of revenue from the construction of a railway; and it recommended that a survey of the county be made, which it was calculated might be done for a sum not exceeding 2000/-.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Sir Hussey Vivian, Bart., J. Bassett, Esq., J. Paynter, Esq., the Earl of Falmouth, Lord Eliot, W. Tweedy, Esq., Sir C. Lemon, Bart., J. S. Eys, Esq., Lord Boscombe Rose, E. Turner, Esq., Dr. Rodd, and the High Sheriff.

The course of observations was exceedingly gratifying, as regarded the prospects of a zealous co-operation in promoting the formation of a railway, and of its being a profitable investment for capital. It was supposed that a line with a single rail would cost about 12,500/- a-mile; and even with a double rail, making 25,000/- a-mile, Mr. TWEEDY stated his belief that an interest of 6 per cent. would accrue. As an evidence of the spirit with which the proceedings were undertaken, we may notice that the Earl of FALMOUTH stated that, “if the commercialists and the large landholders put down 2000/-, he would match it with his 8000/-.”

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PRICES OF STOCKS.

ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS

	Saturday	Sunday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
BANK STOCK, 7 per Cent.	168	164	161	160	159	160
5 per Cent. Red. Annos.	85	82	80	78	76	78
5 per Cent. Consols	92	71	69	70	72	71
5 per Cent. Annos.	181	164	154	152	150	151
2 per Cent. Annos.	172	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent. Red. Annos.	95	94	93	92	91	92
New 5 per Cent. Annos.	94	93	92	91	90	91
New 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Annos.	166	123	123	123	123	123
Annos. for 50 Years	185	13	13	13	13	13
Ditto	166	13	13	13	13	13
India Stock, 10 per Cent.	240	14	244	24	248	243
South Sea Stock, 4 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Old Ann. 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto New Ann. 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 per Cent. Annos.	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Bonds, 5 per Cent.	14 12 dia	15 dia	10 14 dia	10 dia	10 11 dia	10 dia
Bank Stock for Op. Oct. 26	87	8	87	87	86	87
Bank Stock for Op. Oct. 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock for Ad. Nov. 28	—	—	—	—	—	—

BANK OF ENGLAND.—TRANSFER BOOKS.

	OPEN.	CLOSING.
Bank Stock	Thursday, Sept. 8, 1869.	Friday, Oct. 16.
5 per Cent. Reduced	Wednesday, " 21.	Wednesday, " 21.
84 per Cent., 1858	Tuesday, " 1.	Tuesday, " 27.
84 per Cent. Reduced	Friday, " 4.	Friday, " 16.
Long Annuites	Saturday, Sept. 29.	Saturday, " 24.
Ditto for Terms of years	Tuesday, Sept. 8.	Saturday, " 17.
Old South Sea Stock	Friday, " 4.	Friday, " 16.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Saturday	Sunday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Austrian, 5 per Cent.	107	69	—	—	—	—
Belgian, 5 per Cent.	—	—	96	—	—	—
Brazilian	74	—	—	72	—	—
Ditto, 1859	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba, 6 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilian, 6 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian, 6 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, 1824, ditto	224	224	224	224	224	224
Danish, 5 per Cent.	784	—	24	24	24	24
Mexican, 5 per Cent.	262	264	264	264	264	264
Ditto, deferred do.	—	—	84	84	84	84
Ditto, 1828, 6 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, der. do., 6 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, 5 p. C. Consol., 1857	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Deferred	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meopitana, 5 per Cent., 1824	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian, 6 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese, 5 per Cent.	824	824	824	824	824	824
Ditto, New 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, 1837, 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish, 6 per Cent. Consols.	214	214	214	214	214	214
Ditto, passive	104	104	104	104	104	104
Ditto, deferred	402	402	402	402	402	402
Ditto, 5 per Cent.	942	942	942	942	942	942
Ditto, 5 New, 1857	—	—	918	918	918	918

FRENCH FUNDS.

	PARIS	LONDON
5 per Cent. Ann.	Oct. 15	Oct. 16
5 per Cent. Ann.	Oct. 16	Oct. 17
5 per Cent. Ann.	Oct. 17	Oct. 18
5 per Cent. Ann.	Oct. 18	Oct. 19
5 per Cent. Ann.	Oct. 19	Oct. 20
5 per Cent. Ann.	Oct. 20	Oct. 21
5 per Cent. Ann.	Oct. 21	Oct. 22
5 per Cent. Ann.	Oct. 22	Oct. 23
5 per Cent. Ann.	Oct. 23	Oct. 24
5 per Cent. Ann.	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
5 per Cent. Ann.	Oct. 25	Oct. 26
5 per Cent. Ann.	Oct. 26	Oct. 27
5 per Cent. Ann.	Oct. 27	Oct. 28
5 per Cent. Ann.	Oct. 28	Oct. 29
5 per Cent. Ann.	Oct. 29	Oct. 30
5 per Cent. Ann.	Oct. 30	Oct. 31
5 per Cent. Ann.	Oct. 31	Nov. 1
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 1	Nov. 2
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 2	Nov. 3
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 3	Nov. 4
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 4	Nov. 5
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 5	Nov. 6
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 6	Nov. 7
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 8	Nov. 9
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 9	Nov. 10
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 10	Nov. 11
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 11	Nov. 12
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 12	Nov. 13
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 13	Nov. 14
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 14	Nov. 15
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 15	Nov. 16
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 16	Nov. 17
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 17	Nov. 18
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 18	Nov. 19
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 19	Nov. 20
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 20	Nov. 21
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 22	Nov. 23
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 23	Nov. 24
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 24	Nov. 25
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 25	Nov. 26
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 26	Nov. 27
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 27	Nov. 28
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 28	Nov. 29
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 29	Nov. 30
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 30	Nov. 31
5 per Cent. Ann.	Nov. 31	Dec. 1
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 1	Dec. 2
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 2	Dec. 3
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 3	Dec. 4
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 4	Dec. 5
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 5	Dec. 6
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 6	Dec. 7
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 7	Dec. 8
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 8	Dec. 9
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 9	Dec. 10
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 10	Dec. 11
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 11	Dec. 12
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 12	Dec. 13
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 13	Dec. 14
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 14	Dec. 15
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 15	Dec. 16
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 16	Dec. 17
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 17	Dec. 18
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 18	Dec. 19
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 19	Dec. 20
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 20	Dec. 21
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 21	Dec. 22
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 22	Dec. 23
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 23	Dec. 24
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 24	Dec. 25
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 25	Dec. 26
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 26	Dec. 27
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 27	Dec. 28
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 28	Dec. 29
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 29	Dec. 30
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 30	Dec. 31
5 per Cent. Ann.	Dec. 31	Jan. 1
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 1	Jan. 2
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 2	Jan. 3
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 3	Jan. 4
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 4	Jan. 5
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 5	Jan. 6
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 6	Jan. 7
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 7	Jan. 8
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 8	Jan. 9
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 9	Jan. 10
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 10	Jan. 11
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 11	Jan. 12
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 12	Jan. 13
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 13	Jan. 14
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 14	Jan. 15
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 15	Jan. 16
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 16	Jan. 17
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 17	Jan. 18
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 18	Jan. 19
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 19	Jan. 20
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 20	Jan. 21
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 21	Jan. 22
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 22	Jan. 23
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 23	Jan. 24
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 24	Jan. 25
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 25	Jan. 26
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 26	Jan. 27
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 27	Jan. 28
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 28	Jan. 29
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 29	Jan. 30
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 30	Jan. 31
5 per Cent. Ann.	Jan. 31	Feb. 1
5 per Cent. Ann.	Feb. 1	Feb. 2
5 per Cent. Ann.	Feb. 2	Feb. 3
5 per Cent. Ann.	Feb. 3	Feb. 4
5 per Cent. Ann.	Feb. 4	Feb. 5
5 per Cent		